THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 286

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hull Requests Nations To Spare Flint Crew; House Neutrality Test

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 31, 1939

Hull Sends Note to Britain and Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—British and German Governments have been asked by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, to take every precaution not to expose the American crew of the seized vessel City of Flint to any unnecessary peril during the blockade-running maneuvers.

BERGEN, Norway (AP)—The United States freighter City of Flint in command of a German prize crew felt her way southward along the northern Norwegian Coast today with a Norwegian warship close on her heels.

The City of Flint was sighted off Lodingen Light at 11 a. m. (5 a. m. E. S. T.) while steaming close behind was a Norwegian ship, believed to be the destroyer Sleipner, which escorted the captured American vessel out of Tromsö waters yesterday.

Flint takes on food supplies at Tromsö: Page 6.

Administration Wins House Neutrality Test

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration neutrality forces, advocating arms embargo repeal, won their first test in the House today when their chosen procedure for considering the neutrality measure was adopted.

The test came on a "rule" providing that the bill be sent to a joint Senate-House conference to compose differences between Senate- and House-approved neutrality measures. The former contains no arms embargo while the latter, passed last session, does.

Court Asked to Halt Black Tom Payment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lawyers representing a client with a $599,373 claim against the Mixed Claims Commission asked District Court today to enjoin Federal officials from carrying out the $50,000,000 award against Germany in the Black Tom and Kingsland sabotage cases.

The plaintiff, Z. & F. Assets Realization Corporation, contended the Commission had no power to declare that Germany was responsible for the sabotage. The corporation argued that a decision on Oct. 16, 1930, dismissed charges of German guilt, and that this decision still was binding.

Black Tom blast report reads like mystery novel: Page 3.

New York Taxi Drivers Authorize Strike

NEW YORK (AP)—The City's police force of 18,438 men was ready today should a threatened taxicab strike be called. No time has been set for a strike, although the Transport Workers Union has authorized its officials to strike because of contractual difficulties with operators.

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine's order banning cruising taxicabs in a restricted midtown area, scheduled to go into effect Nov. 1, was deferred indefinitely today.

Brothers Overdue on New York-Peru Flight

LIMA, Peru (AP)—There was no word today of the two Peruvian brothers who had expected to land here yesterday on a non-stop flight from New York. Commander Humberto Gal'lino of the Peruvian Navy and Capt. Victor Gal'lino of the Peruvian Army were last reported sighted over Miami, Fla., on Oct. 28 after leaving New York.

Their fuel supply of 1,150 gallons was expected to last a maximum of 30 hours. That limit was passed at 7:43 p. m. Oct. 30. Lima airport officials said they may have been forced down at some remote place along the 4,014-mile route.

American Puts Warsaw Fatalities at 50,000

BERLIN (AP)—William C. McDonald of San Francisco, who recently visited Warsaw in behalf of the Quaker Commission for Polish Relief, said reliable estimates placed the number of fatalities in the Warsaw siege at 50,000.

Speaking before the American Chamber of Commerce of Germany, Mr. McDonald said he was "sure the German Government has the intention of taking a constructive view toward American relief work in Poland."

Britain Asks Permit for Albanian Consulate

ROME (AP)—Italy today received a British request for authorization to establish a Consulate-General in Tirana, Capital of Italian-occupied Albania. Britain, like most other Nations, has been without a consular representative in Tirana since Italy's armies marched in April 9.

Vermont Milk Flows Again; U. S. Approves Low-Cost Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Supporting the cash and carry sales of milk in one of its latest tests, the Federal Trade Commission has lent Government influence to the movement to make lower milk prices available through the sale of milk in city stores, as against higher prices for delivery of milk by wagon from door to door. To back its case for cheaper milk, the Commission also charges concerted action by large milk companies in some large cities to dictate the price of milk.

The Commission's report, given to the Temporary National Economic Committee, helps to bring to national focus the milk problem now stretching across the Continent.

Discouraged Locally

In contrast with Federal pressure to put milk into stores, a number of communities are reported to discourage by restrictions the cash-and-carry method of State or local bodies. In Massachusetts for example, only one cent

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 31—All was quiet on the Rhine today; likewise the Lake Champlain front as 1939 counterparts of Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys put away their flintlocks this morning and resumed the pastoral role of supplying milk to the New York market.

But it was an armed truce, the pitchforks were close at hand should York State dairymen, members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, attempt to prevent Vermont's rugged and decidedly independent milk from being delivered.

The Green Mountain Boys took to their arms yesterday when Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones of Vermont ruled they had a right to protect their milk by force of arms, if necessary. Ancient muskets and more modern fowling pieces came down from the walls as armed farmers mounted the driver's seat.

The situation arose when New York State farmers, the majority of whom are members of the C. I. O. Dairy Farmers Union, objected to purchases by the Sheffield Farms, Borden's and Dairymen's League from the nonunion Vermont dairymen. Union farmers are insistent prices be raised from the present $2.08½ cts. to $2.15. They see the nonunionized Vermont farmers selling to the three big New York dairy concerns, as the chief obstacle to this increase in price.

The World At Your Fireside
Page 4

The Monitor Index
Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1939

Education Page	8
The Home Forum	9
"The rock that is higher than I" (With French Translation)	
Tour-a-Bouts	10
Aviation Column	10
Boston and New England News	11-13
Boston Events	11
Weather	11
Local Arts and Theater Page	12
Behind the Microphone	12
Vermont Letter	13
Radio Timetable	13
Sports Pages	14-15
Home Building and Furnishing Page	16
Financial Pages	18-19-20
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Plea to Restrain Elevated Denied

Justice James J. Ronan of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court today refused to issue a temporary injunction restraining the Boston Elevated from putting its five-cent fare adjustments into operation.

The judge set Nov. 10 as the date for hearing on the petition of Leon Serkin, counsel for certain commuters who oppose the El's plan.

Storm Warnings For N. E. Coast

Heavy rains fell all over New England today as northwest storm warnings were posted from Sandy Hook to Eastport, Maine. Farmers throughout New England rejoiced at the continued rainfall which quickly replenished dried-up brooks and empty wells.

The United States Weather Bureau expects the rain to continue tonight and well into tomorrow morning. Temperatures will remain about the same today, with readings around the lower 40's tonight.

The north wind which has been prevailing since late last night will shift to the northwest tonight and is expected to reach gale force north of Boston.

Facts Behind All the Talk Of Third Term

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—What are the facts behind all the third-term rumblings, which broke out again today with the lively announcement by John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that he had unearthed a "secret" scheme of certain minor Administration officials to promote a third term for President Roosevelt?

First of all, it may be concluded safely that neither the President nor any of his advisers knows definitely whether or not he will run again next year. That decision is still very much at the mercy of events yet in the future.

Second, it is equally true that the European war and its possible future impacts make it likelier than it was a few months ago that the President will ultimately decide to make the unprecedented attempt, and will have greater chances of success than would have been estimated prior to the outbreak of war.

Third, various New Deal underlings—with or without the tacit consent of the President, sometimes with and sometimes without his rebuke—have been flying third-term trial balloons. This sort of project accustoms public opinion to the third-term question and so may be politically useful, and it also gets the New Deal underlings in on the ground floor of what may be an epochal movement.

Hits Western Project

Mr. Lewis' letter to Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California, made public today, denounces a project which well-informed observers had been aware of for some time. Various youthful New Dealers have been seeking to organize a conference of western progressives, and it was understood their major pur-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

"Third Term": Editorial Page.

College Trend For Revising Neutrality Act

Opinion of 38 college papers is generally for changes; oppose Roosevelt as a mediator.

The trend of opinion among American college students, men and women who may be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice if the United States becomes embroiled in the European war, is in support of the Administration's bill now before Congress to revise the Neutrality Act, but in opposition to intervention by President Roosevelt as a mediator.

This is revealed today in a poll of editorial and student opinion from 38 college newspapers in all regions of the country by The Christian Science Monitor.

Overshadowing the mere expression of opinion on what steps the Nation should take on neutrality, cash and carry, and intervention, however, is the almost unanimous voice of college editors for the United States to hold to peace. It is not a stand for peace-at-any-price. It is more a lament by the intellectual youth of America against war.

Four Questions

The poll taken by this newspaper asked four questions, which, together with replies are tabulated as follows:

1. Should the cash-and-carry provision be included in the Neutrality Act?

Of 38 replies, 18 answered in the affirmative, one in the negative, and the remaining 50 per cent either failed to answer or stated no editorial position had been taken.

2. Should the Neutrality Act be revised according to the provisions contained in the Administration's bill?

Seventeen papers replied in the affirmative, two with reservations; two replied in the negative, holding the present act should be unchanged; and the remaining 50 per cent either failed to answer or stated no editorial position had been taken.

Answer Unanimous

3. Should the United States stay out of war?

To this question the answer was unanimous. But replies showed different interpretations of how far the country can be pressed before taking up arms. Twelve replies stated the United States should not go to war unless invaded. Four felt that if Britain and France appear to be fighting a losing battle against totalitarianism, America should step in "before we have to fight alone." The remaining 22 papers merely stated that this country should stay out of war. Where the United States should draw the line of resistance and take up arms is a question on which college editors, no less than

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

It's Apple Bobbing Time at Burroughs

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Halloween Party of Newsboys Foundation

Left to right—William Burke in Irish costume, Gertrude Burnes in Swedish costume, Beatrice Vasseur in French costume, and Robert Anderson in Swedish costume

You can make a moderate amount of noise calling out the names of the city's evening publications, on the street corner, but it's a Halloween party at Ten Somerset Street that gives you an opportunity really to express yourself, if you're a newsboy and a member of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

If the dignified members of the City Club next door thought Bedlam had broken loose last evening they also probably sighed a wistful sigh for the youthful abandon that counts all effort profitably spent in lunging for an apple in a tank of cold water.

More than 800 boys and their sisters, who, for the first time at the Foundation, were invited to their party, put aside for a few hours their grown-up responsibilities as juvenile bread-winners, and were joyously, uproariously children.

Dressed in the costumes of their parents' nationalities, representing about 30 different countries, they were a vivid and stimulating spectacle. Prizes for the best costumes went to Dominic Bonaccorso and his cousin, Martha Lisitano, of the West End. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mrs. Oscar W. Haussermann, a trustee of the Foundation, were the judges.

P. S.

Soviet Bars Restoration of Poland; U. S. and Russia: Strained Relations

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (AP)—Soviet Russia's Premier and Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, today declared "there can be no question of restoring Poland" and that it was "absurd to continue the present war" for such a cause.

He declared that "although the governments of Britain and France understand this, they do not want the war stopped and peace restored."

He accused the Allies of "seeking new excuses for continuing the war with Germany" and scoffed at British and French ruling classes which "have lately been attempting to depict themselves as champions of the democratic rights of Nations against Hitlerism."

"Ideological War"

Surveying the international situation in a speech before an extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, Mr. Molotoff said Britain and France had declared "something in the nature of an 'ideological war' on Germany, reminiscent of the religious wars of olden times.

"Is it back to the Middle Ages, to the days of religious wars, superstition and cultural deterioration that the ruling classes of Britain and France want to drag us?" he asked.

"There is absolutely no justification for a war of this kind."

Sees Danger to World

He said the war which has started is "fraught with even greater danger for the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

"One may accept or reject the ideology of Hitlerism as well as any other ideological system. That is a matter of political views. But everybody should understand that ideology cannot be destroyed by force, that it cannot be eliminated by war.

"It is therefore not only senseless but criminal to wage such a war as a war for 'the destruction of Hitlerism' camouflaged as a fight for 'democracy.'

"And indeed you cannot give the name of a fight for democracy to such action as the banning of the Communist Party in France, arrests of Communist Deputies of the French Parliament, or the curtailing of political liberties in England or the unremitting national oppression in India."

Developments of the European scene have given new connotations to old terms, he said, and outdated old political formulas.

Nations and Peace

Mr. Molotoff said that now "Germany is in the position of a state which is striving for the earliest termination of the war and for peace, while Britain and France, which but yesterday were declaiming against aggression, are in favor of continuing the war."

Mr. Molotoff asserted the war "is not a fight for democracy, but something else of which these gentlemen do not speak openly, . . . their profoundly material interests as mighty colonial powers.

"It is the fear of Germany's claim to these colonial possessions that is at the bottom of the present war of England and France with a Germany who has grown substantially stronger lately as a result of the collapse of the Versailles Treaty.

World Supremacy

"It is the fear of losing world supremacy that dictates to the ruling classes of Great Britain and France the policy of fomenting war with Germany.

"Thus the imperialist character of this war is obvious to anyone who wants to face the realities.

"One can see from all this who is interested in this war. . . . Certainly not the working class. This war promises nothing to the work-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Russia Reiterates Demands on Finns

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 31

Russia is demanding a pact from Finland similar to agreements which have made three small Baltic States virtual Russian protectorates, Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff announced in a speech to the Soviet Parliament tonight.

Finns ready to resist Soviet demands? Page 6.

A Nation at Peace

Intimate Message From the Country—Crossing the U. S. Is Always Eventful; With World at War the Contrast Is Inspiring

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Los Angeles

Any journey across this American continent is an impressive and thought-provoking experience, if you have a little imagination—and sometimes if you don't. Not only is it a beautiful and imposing area you traverse, vast, fruitful, and filled with power, but it is a well-ordered area, and your journey can be an exceedingly easy one: the easiest in the world for a similar space. Our system, no matter how we abuse it, is very well organized. I could get a round-trip railroad ticket in Washington, with various complications and arrangements, carrying me 9,000 miles, in under 20 minutes and costing $135. Try that anywhere else!

A nation at peace: those four words tell their own ineffable story. To Americans, it should not be a story of self-satisfaction, for this peace is no real doing of theirs. Geography and its mental consequences, interpreted in a fundamental sense, are doubtless responsible for this peace. But always, this October, as the pictures of active, thriving cities and harvest-rich countrysides flashed past, there was another picture in the background: the picture of another continent where the autumn sun is as golden and the harvest could be just as fine.

Here in America, certainly, the war has brought its effects. Some are physical, some mental. Combined with natural autumnal business activity, the impetus which the war indirectly gave the economic structure of the Nation is very visible.

First Impressions

Leaving Washington at midnight, I awoke in Youngstown, Ohio. As I looked at the rows of steel furnaces I read in the morning paper that this week the production of pig-iron ingots has set a new all-time record. Never has the United States produced so many pig-iron ingots before.

And in Chicago, as in the Pacific Coast cities, there was a feeling of stimulus in the air and in the conversations. Some felt the situation was artificial and would drop off gravely, but for the moment activity was greater than it has been for a long time. And it isn't altogether a war boom. Certainly almost none of this activity traces to actual war orders.

The literal causes—buying to fill inventories, normal fall expansion after a hand-to-mouth period, etc.—are all important. But more important seems the most striking phenomenon of all: the sense of national unity—within limits which will be defined and qualified—that has newly been produced in this Republic. It is, perhaps more properly, a sense of national thanksgiving. Maybe it's just as well that the Nation has two Thanksgiving Days this year, for there is more than enough to be grateful for, without ignoring the grave problems behind the immediate gratitude.

But the sense of internal bickering, the sharp and almost malicious division over domestic politics is not nearly so acute as it was. The relationship of the United States to the war is now the paramount issue. There is a degree of support for President Roosevelt's foreign policies which has not been manifest before. This has, of course, nothing to do as yet with the third-term question. That must be settled on its own merits, and it will probably be an acute problem when it comes to be faced. But the Nation does seem as substantially united as can be obtained in times like these on two basic points:

First, it is determined under visible circumstances to stay out of war.

Second, it approves a considerable measure of support for France and Britain.

Sentiment Is Against War

It is naturally absurd for a reporter to generalize from a few talks with people in a dozen places across the country, but some things are entirely obvious. Without a dissenting note, we have found people anxious for American nonparticipation in war.

While there were many doubts and puzzles expressed over the actual present conduct of the war, there was no doubt about national sympathies, and almost as great unanimity for repeal of the arms embargo. Indeed, businessmen and lay observers told me repeatedly in California—whose two Senators strenuously opposed embargo repeal—that they believed the sentiment of the State was to support aid for the allies.

There is not much perceptible support of that other great Californian, Herbert Hoover, in his view that a line of distinction can be drawn between types of weapons. People seem to appreciate the humanitarian sentiment but question its practicality.

There seems singularly little difference in popular opinion in different parts of the country.

In short, the Nation is not unified behind a man—even a President—it is unified behind a resolute determination, and that is to protect and preserve the blessings of this new world. People will agree that the time may one day come for forcible action to protect these blessings. But the importance to civilization of this great Nation at peace, its peace ultimately dependent on standards of world comity, seems to be the dominant inner thought of the American people. Beside that impelling conviction, partisan squabbles pale to obscurity; the venom of class hatred is dissipated; the Nation ardently sets its face toward what so many of its people want: national unity.

Erwin D. Canham

Duce Shakes Up Italian Cabinet And War Staff

Two changed portfolios were occupied by pro-Germans — Rule of Party revised.

ROME, Oct. 31 (AP)—Premier Mussolini reorganized the entire leadership of the Fascist Regime today in a shake-up of Cabinet, Party, and top military posts of major scope.

Seven Cabinet Ministers, the Secretary of the Fascist Party, the chiefs of staff of the Army, Air Force, and Fascist Militia, and four Undersecretaries of State were replaced in the drastic reshuffling. In addition, Signor Mussolini himself yielded the portfolio of Minister for Italian Africa to Gen. Attilio Teruzzi.

Il Duce removed his Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Alberto Pariani, who a few months ago carried out military consultations with German Army officers under the Italian-German military alliance signed last May but now no longer mentioned in Italy.

General Pariani, for whom no new post was announced, was replaced by Marshal Rudolfo Graziani as head of the Army Staff and by General Soddu as Undersecretary of War.

Chief among those shifted were two Fascist notables widely credited with pro-German tendencies. Lieut. Gen. Achille Starace, relieved of the secretaryship of the Fascist Party "at his own request," and Dino Alfieri, Minister of Popular Culture (propaganda).

General Starace was named chief of the general staff of the Fascist militia; Signor Alfieri, Ambassador waiting assignment.

Although some observers saw in the shakeup evidences of a lessening of German influence in Rome, foreign diplomatic circles here generally attributed it to conditions within the Fascist Party and Government and considered it without bearing on foreign policy.

"An Extraordinary Reason"

However, it was noted that it came shortly after the German Ambassador, Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, had left for Berlin on Sunday for, his Embassy said, "an extraordinary reason."

[Berlin officials said they were unable to comment at present on the Cabinet shake-up. They indicated also that Herr von Mackensen's visit to Berlin was a routine one and not connected with the Cabinet events.

In Paris French diplomatic quarters welcomed the Rome shake-up, asserting that Il Duce's purpose was to create a "Government of neutrality." The shifting of Lieut. General Starace and Signor Alfieri was cited as evidence of a partial lessening of Nazi influence in Rome.]

General Starace had been Secretary of the Fascist Party since Dec. 12, 1931, and was one of Il Duce's generals in the Ethiopian campaign. His successor as Party Secretary will be Ettore Muti, Consul General of the Militia.

Other Important Changes

Other important new appointments were:

Minister of Corporations—Renato Ricci, former Undersecretary of Youth Education, succeeding Ferruccio Lantini.

Minister of Popular Culture—Alessandro Pavolini, former President of the Confederation of Artists and Professional People, succeeding Signor Alfieri.

Minister of Foreign Trade—Raffaldo Riccardi, President of the new airline, Lapi, succeeding Feice Guarnieri.

Minister of Agriculture—Giuseppe Tassinari, former Undersecretary, succeeding Edmundo Rossoni.

Minister of Communications—Host Venturi, former Undersecretary, succeeding Commendatore Antonio Stefano Benni.

Minister of Public Works—Adelchi Serena, Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party, succeeding Giuseppe Cobolli-Gigli.

Undersecretary of Air Forces—Gen. Francesco Pricolo, succeeding Gen. Giuseppe Valle.

Undersecretary of Reclamation—Sergio Nannini, former Commissioner of International Migration.

Undersecretary of State in the Premier's office—Lieut. Gen. Luigi Russo, former chief of staff of the Militia, succeeding Medici del Vascello.

Signor Tassinari's promotion made way for appointment of Sig-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The view that the democratic powers, including the United States, may have to reckon with a rapidly expanding Russia on all fronts after the present European war is over, is slowly gaining ground in the State Department here, and has been brought to a focus by recent events culminating in the incident of the City of Flint.

At the same time, there is evidence here that Soviet Russia is alarmed over the prospect of such a concert of powers against it, and regards the United States' current maneuvers in China and Japan and in support of the European Allies as potentialy directed against itself.

Thus while Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed repeated annoyance at the rebuffs which Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt received at Moscow during The City of Flint affair, the Moscow press has brought substantially larger issues out into the open, charging that the United States "is slipping toward imperialist war," is bent on making capitalist profit out of human suffering, and "will demand its share of the loot," after the war. And now comes the stern anti-British tone of the Molotoff speech delivered in Moscow today.

Grave Situation

Add to this the growing concern among the State Department's experts here that Russian economic aid to Germany will go substantially further than was at first reckoned, and might be able successfully to help Germany break the British blockade, and the gravity of the situation becomes apparent.

In a nutshell, Roosevelt neutrality is slanted toward the allies and is furnishing them, under repeal of the arms embargo, with access to America's vast raw material and industrial resources. Russia's neutrality is slanted toward Germany with economic assistance of similar character.

A period of increasing and disquieting unrest in the relations between the United States and Soviet Russia is therefore seen to lie ahead.

With storm warnings tentatively flying, the cooler heads in the Government here are beginning to steel themselves for the task of dealing with the issue sanely and by peaceful methods as opposed to belligerence and international Red-bait-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

War Summary

The City of Flint, U. S. Government-owned freighter seized by Germany, was sighted along the northern Norwegian coast today leading to the belief that the Reich had received permission to use Norwegian territorial waters as a means of eluding the British blockade.

The United States issued reminders to Germany and Britain concerning the safety of the City of Flint's American crew, presumably held prisoner by the German prize crew.

On the Western Front German scouting troops were announced to have crossed into French territory for the first time. Otherwise, beyond reconnaissance work carried out by British airmen over northern Germany and the shelling of an unnamed town in France six miles from the border, activity was of a minor order.

In Italy, Premier Mussolini gave his Cabinet a sweeping and unexpected shakeup.

In Russia, the Supreme Soviet met to hear official policy declarations and to approve Russian annexation of parts of Poland.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5 and 6.

Neutrality Bill Passes House Tests

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The Administration won unexpectedly easy victories in the first tests on the neutrality bill as debate began today in the House.

The Chamber first voted to close debate on the rule sending the bill to conference, by 237 to 176. Having closed debate, a minute later Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, leader of the isolationists, demanded a roll call vote on sending the bill to conference. Under House rules, this motion for a roll call requires support of at least one-fifth of the members present. But when the speaker asked those who favored the Fish proposal to stand they were found to number less than the required amount, and the matter was put to a voice vote and promptly carried without a roll call.

While not decisive, these two preliminary tests of strength greatly encouraged the Administration leaders, who last week saw the Senate adopt the revised neutrality bill 63 to 30. General debate immediately began, with the prospect that the final vote would be taken Thursday on whether or not to repeal the arms embargo.

Immediate Vote Asked

The House received the bill under circumstances which called for an almost immediate vote on sending the measure to conference.

Galleries were crowded as the House took up the far-reaching measure which temporarily sets aside the freedom of the seas doctrine for which the United States has fought wars in the past, and which repeals the embargo against selling arms and ammunition to European nations, which, in effect, means giving powerful aid to France and Great Britain through their control of the sea.

Chairman Adolph H. Sabath (D) of Illinois, of the Rules Committee, declared at the outset that "whatever I or anyone else may say will not change a single vote" and confined his remarks to an explanation of the rule under which the length and conditions of the debate were laid down.

Party Cleavage Noted

A stronger party cleavage was noticeable in the House than in the Senate when the debate started, and it was significant that the cries of "vote, vote!" came from the Republican side as Mr. Sabath began reading a letter from William Allen White, head of a committee favoring arms embargo repeal.

Representative J. Will Taylor (R) of Tennessee, opened the opposition debate against the rule. With Europe at war, he said, Congress should move cautiously, and while he said he favored the outlines of the neutrality bill he opposed the proposed rule as "arbitrary and a subterfuge." He repeated that a "gag" is being employed to the opinion of most nonpartisan observers that the conditions proposed by the Administration are fairly liberal.

The vote on adopting the proposed rule came an hour after the session met today. Repeal advocates prepared to follow it with secondary attacks aimed primarily at the arms embargo repeal provision.

The neutrality debate has raised the question of whether partisanship has actually been sunk in the national crisis, as asserted by countless editorial writers. An examination of the Senate action, and the prospects of the House consideration, offer the following facts:

The two wings of the Democratic Party have coalesced in the emergency. To this important degree, factionalism has been submerged.

Proportions in Vote

In the final Senate vote however a much large proportion of Republicans than Democrats voted against the bill. Out of 66 Democratic Senators voting Oct. 27, 54 voted for and 12 against, a proportion of 82 per cent for, and 18 per cent against, On the Republican side, out of 23 Senators voting, 8 voted for and 15 agianst, or 35 per cent for, to 65 per cent against. This shows that there was a strong Party cleavage on the issue even though the Senate debate did not go into political personalities.

An even stronger Party cleavage is expected in the House. The Rules Committee, for example, reported out the resolution on which today's fight centered by a strict, though unrecorded Party vote. Another example is a newspaper poll made of 32 members of the Pennsylvania House delegation. Out of 19 Republicans polled 18 will probably vote against repeal, and 1 for; while of 13 Democrats polled, 12 will probably be for, and 1 against.

The party cleavage in Pennsylvania is extreme, but in some measure at any rate the same partisan approach will guide other delegations, and affect the vital issue of America's attitude toward the war in Europe. The statements being issued by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, are belligerently partisan, and employ attacks on the President and Administration which were avoided by isolationists in the Senate.

On the other hand, Representative Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader, is following the example of Minority Leader McNary in the Senate, of abstaining from direct partisan attack, and he may not take part in the formal debate for the same reason. However, like Senator McNary and a majority of Republicans in Senate and House alike, he is against repeal of the arms embargo. The Party line has been obscured, but it has not been erased.

Where it has disappeared is between the New Deal and conservative wings in the Democratic Party itself. The issue crossed factional lines. Isolationists, for example, were drawn from such New Dealers as Senators Chavez and Donahey, while a score of vigorous anti-New Deal Democratic voted for the Administration, including Senators Burke, Byrd, and Tydings.

Four Hours of Free Movies Are Halloween 'Substitute'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Parents here are showing new ingenuity in meeting the destructive inclinations of Halloween pranksters.

To keep the thoughts of 4,000 youngsters in their section away from such valuable property as electric light globes, house windows and automobile tires, the Chevy Chase Citizens' Association decided to entertain them at four hours of free movies held in two school auditoriums.

The parents reasoned that a surfeit of movies like that would send any child home to bed without any desire for such strenuous activity as gate-lifting or window-soaping.

Only those youngsters are admitted to the movies who have tickets given them by their school teacher.

Glen Echo, Md., just outside the city, appointed a boy Mayor for the holiday. It is his duty to see that no damage is done to signs, street lights, automobiles and homes. He and his aides have full authority to make arrests whenever necessary.

Enlisting the aid of the youth of Glen Echo to help keep order in the community on Halloween was the idea of Mrs. Beulah McCuen, only woman Mayor in Montgomery County. Elections were held last week, with the boy Mayor's post going to Thomas Meeks, 17.

Washington civic leaders are sponsoring a gala Halloween parade and pageant that has been made an annual custom in recent years for the purpose of drawing the attention of might-be vandals. Crowning of Miss Winnie Porter as Queen of Halloween will be the main feature of the festivities.

Dies Witness Taken in Custody By New Orleans Police Request

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Immediately after he stepped down from the witness stand of the Dies Committee, William McCuistion, sailor and one-time minor Communist official, was taken into custody today by police in connection with a New Orleans slaying.

Washington authorities had been requested by New Orleans Police yesterday to hold McCuistion for questioning in connection with the killing Sept. 17 of Philip Carey, an official of the National Maritime Union at New Orleans. McCuistion formerly served as an officer of the N. M. U. at New Orleans.

The request that the witness be held reached here yesterday after he had left the capitol but today the Dies Committee Investigating un-American Activities turned him over to Lieut. Horace Lineburg, head of the un-American squad of the Washington Detective Bureau.

Just prior to this action the Committee adopted a resolution asking that McCuistion be taken to the civil liberties section of the Department of Justice for an investigation to determine whether his civil liberties had been violated.

Intimidation Charged

Some Committee members charged there had been an effort to intimidate McCuistion in connection with his testimony to the Committee.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, said that although there was a discrepancy in the spelling of the name of the witness and that of the man sought by New Orleans police "this man is ready to face any charges."

Chairman Dies asserted that there had been an attempt to intimidate the witness and indicated his belief that the arrangements for McCuistion's arrest had been made with the idea of discrediting his whole testimony.

McCuistion, who had testified about alleged Communist domination of the National Maritime Union, told the Committee that his opposition to the Communist party had caused him to be beaten up on two occasions. He said that Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, had told his mother that he had "better line up with the right people."

In preparing the way for the resolution, Chairman Dies said that there had been "no disposition on the part of McCuistion to hide."

Procedure Assailed

"While this man is here," said the Chairman, "he should be taken to the civil liberties section of the Justice Department to see if any of his civil liberties are being violated."

Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama then assailed the whole procedure against McCuistion.

"There has been a patent effort," said Representative Starnes, "to discredit the witness and the details are sordid. The committee is seeking to bring to light un-American activities and this whole business is damnable and a reprehensible procedure."

McCuistion testified that the Communist Party maintained a training school in New York City during the 1936 strike to "train Communist leaders for the water front."

He said Joseph Curran, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations National Maritime Union, knew of the existence of this school because he complained about the Communist Party taking a certain man off the water front during the strike and sending him to school.

Rhea Whitley, Counsel for the Committee, remarked that Mr. Curran had testified Saturday that he did not know anything about the school.

The witness said that the party attempted to get one good Communist aboard each ship. It did not help find jobs for unemployed seamen unless it had to "get a man out of town in a hurry" or needed to place a worker on a ship to "colonize it."

The New York training school, McCuistion said, is "in existence right now," having started up about a month ago. It frequently is located at Camp Unity, he said, but is shifted from one location to another.

Travel

The GIMLET

FREE! Magazine of Resort-Travel Information — 260 Pages, 200 Handsome Illustrations.

REGULAR PRICE ONE DOLLAR

FLORIDA AND EN ROUTE. Mile-for-mile highway information from the North to Key West—featuring restaurants, hotels, shops, points of interest, with Road maps and complete details. CRUISES from New York, New Orleans, Miami and Havana, Cuba, Nassau, Mexico, Puerto Rico, S. America. Packed with information you'll need for more travel-pleasure and bigger travel-value.

See These WONDER SPOTS!

The Gimlet tells how to reach the Southland's famous gardens, beauty spots you must see! *Middleton Gardens*, Charleston; *Oriental Gardens*, Jacksonville; *Ravine Gardens*, Palatka. *Cypress Gardens*, Winter Haven; *McKee Jungle Gardens*, Vero Beach; the underwater fairyland at *Wakulla Springs*; *Silver Springs*, Ocala; *Rainbow Falls*, Dunnellon; *Fountain of Youth*, St. Augustine; *Marineland*, world's largest aquarium.

Preview and plan your southern trip in The Gimlet. Send 20c to cover mailing, stating places of interest and mode of travel. Write today! Gimlet Publications, Information Bureau, 1105 Congress Bldg., Miami Fla.

WABASH LINKS the EAST and WEST

Eight air conditioned Wabash trains span Missouri daily between St. Louis and Kansas City. This link of superior service joins the east and west. From St. Louis, Wabash offers the only through sleepers to the coast. From Kansas City the Wabash way is miles shorter, making perfect connections to all points east. For travel information, write T. M. Hayes, G. P. A., Wabash, St. Louis.

Go WABASH
Serving Since 1838

DIRECT TO NORWAY FROM NEW YORK

S. S STAVANGERFJORD—NOV 6
Convenient connections to Sweden, Denmark, Finland
Consult your Travel Agent or
NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE
24 State Street, New York

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Railroads Keep $90 Coach Fare

NEW YORK (AP)—The railroads will continue for another year the $90 coach fare for the "grand circle" which was fixed to encourage travel to the New York and San Francisco world fairs, it was announced Oct. 30.

A spokesman for the Trunk Line Association, representing eastern roads, said the decision was due to the "very satisfactory results of the low fares" on the carriers' revenues.

Under the circle tour tariff a passenger may start at any point in the United States, visit either the east or west coast and return to the point of departure at a total cost in coaches of $90 or in Pullmans of $135. The Pullman Company has extended until Oct. 31, 1940, the $43 tourist rate for space in its cars.

Moose Jaw a Leader In Manufacturing Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Saskatchewan—With a gross value of production amounting to $17,210,219, Moose Jaw headed the Saskatchewan cities in manufacturing activities in 1937, according to a federal report on the "Manufacturing Industries of the Prairie Provinces." Nearly 1,000 employees of the 42 plants earned $1,238,789 in salaries and wages.

Flying Schoolboy

Wide World

Travels 3,000 Miles for Education

Ernesto Zawadzky boarded the Panagra Clipper in Colombia, crossed the Caribbean, and landed in the United States en route to a school in New Jersey. What is he going to be? A pilot, of course. He is pictured here at the International Airport at Miami.

Thanksgiving Day on Nov. 23 Is Proclaimed by President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Proclaiming Thursday, Nov. 23, as a day of general thanksgiving, President Roosevelt asked today that thanks be offered "for the hope that lives within us" of the coming of an eventual world peace.

The proclamation designated the next to the last Thursday instead of the last Thursday in the month as Thanksgiving Day in accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's decision to move up the holiday for business reasons. Some states, however, have decided to celebrate Nov. 30.

The text follows:

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-third of November, 1939, as a day of general thanksgiving.

More than three centuries ago, at the season of the gathering in of the harvest, the Pilgrims humbly paused in their work and gave thanks to God for the preservation of their community and for the abundant yield of the soil.

A century and a half later, after the new nation had been formed, and the charter of government, the Constitution of the Republic, had received the assent of the States, President Washington and his successors invited the people of the Nation to lay down their tasks one day in the year and give thanks for the blessings that had been granted them by Divine Providence.

It is fitting that we should continue this hallowed custom and select a day in 1939 to be dedicated to reverent thoughts of thanksgiving.

Our Nation has gone steadily forward in the application of democratic processes to economic and social problems. We have faced the specters of business depression, of unemployment, and of widespread agricultural distress, and our positive efforts to alleviate these conditions have met with heartening results.

We have also been permitted to see the fruition of measures which we have undertaken in the realms of health, social welfare, and the conservation of resources.

As a Nation, we are deeply grateful that in a world of turmoil we are at peace with all countries, and we especially rejoice in the strengthened bonds of our friendship with the other peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Let us, on the day set aside for this purpose, give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for the strength which he has vouchsafed us to carry on our daily labors and for the hope that lives within us of the coming of a day when peace and the productive activities of peace shall reign on every continent.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Permanent Museum of Fair Exhibits Proposed as N. Y. Big Show Closes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—A permanent museum of the United States, containing many exhibits of the State buildings at the New York World's Fair, has been proposed for the projected Flushing Meadow Park, site of the big show, its was announced today.

The project, as now conceived, would not consist of a single building, but a group of buildings, each characteristic of a particular State. It has been suggested that agricultural States' buildings have small adjacent gardens for planting crops indigenous to them whenever possible.

As the Fair entered its last day today with rain destroying hopes of a large attendance, exhibit and Exposition officials made ready to begin stowing away exhibits and guarding the Fair grounds during the Winter months after the last visitor for the 1939 season leaves the Exposition and the gates are closed at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. The 1940 season will open on May 25 and continue until Oct. 27.

Fair officials took extra precautions today against persons who wish to leave the Fair with souvenirs of the big show. They announced that 225 extra New York City Police, 125 of them detectives, would cover the grounds to guard against vandalism and Halloween exuberance.

More than 25,700,000 paid admissions have been chalked up by the Exposition in the six months of its existence, which combined with persons admitted on passes makes a grand total of 32,461,532.

Jersey Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31 — George de Benneville Keim, Chairman of New Jersey's World Fair Commission, announced today that the Garden State would reopen next year its exhibit there. A replica of the old barracks in Trenton, occupied by Washington's troops during the Revolution, the State's building, has attracted more than 2,000,000 visitors, Mr. Keim said.

Holland Out

THE HAGUE, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Netherlands Government was reported authoritatively today to have decided against participation in the New York World's Fair next year.

The withdrawal of the Netherlands exhibit, which also affects Netherlands East Indies participation, was attributed to unsettled world conditions and the expense involved.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President: Proposed $50,000,000 aid to drought and flood sufferers in various parts of the country; addressed the New York Herald-Tribune forum by radio, reaffirming the neutrality of the United States; conferred with Paul Van Zeeland, Belgium representative of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees.

Senate: Passed the Neutrality bill, repealing the arms embargo, by a vote of 63 to 30.

State Department: Requested the Soviet Government, through Ambassador Steinhardt, to release the seized vessel, City of Flint, to its American crew.

Administration Trade Program On Senate Grid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Republican Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon predicted in the Senate today that efforts to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements legislation when it expires next June 12 would meet defeat.

Senator McNary's prediction came after Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan had stirred spirited debate in the chamber by voicing what he termed a warning to the State Department against any attempt to reduce the excise tax on copper in negotiations for an agreement with Chile.

Senator Vandenberg contended that the State Department had no authority to alter the copper tax of four cents a pound. He was joined in this stand by Senators Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona, Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, and William King (D) of Utah, as well as Senator McNary.

The Republican leader criticized what he said was the action of the State Department in cutting the excise tax on lumber $1 a thousand feet in a trade agreement with Canada.

"It wasn't fair and it wasn't in conformity with the agreement that we had on the floor here," Senator McNary said, referring to Senate discussion at the time the Trade Agreement Act was passed in 1934, to the effect that it would involve no authority to change excise taxes.

"It is my judgment," Senator McNary continued, "that when the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act expires on June 12, 1940, there will not be found a majority in this body to continue it."

Earlier it was learned that a bipartisan drive was developing in the Senate to kill the trade program.

Four Senators—William E. Borah (R.-Idaho), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.), Charles L. McNary (R.-Ore.), and Alva B. Adams (D.-Colo.)—declared today that the program had operated to the disadvantage of American agriculture.

The United States already has trade agreements with 20 Nations. Negotiations for new or revised agreements are under way with Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Cuba, Uruguay and Belgium.

Senator Adams said he thought that the Trade Agreements Act was unconstitutional—first, because it involved a delegation of the taxing power to an administrative department, and second, because it did not require Senate ratification of the agreements. The agreements, Senator Adams contended, actually are treaties which could not be valid without Senate ratification.

Meanwhile, a Supreme Court test of the Act's constitutionality appeared in prospect. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island indicated he would seek such a test on the ground that the agreements should be acted on by the Senate.

Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, said the State Department had no objection to any "proper and appropriate legal proceedings."

Senator Borah said that American farmers should not have to compete with countries where production costs are less.

New York Court Bars Dual Jobs Among Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The right of New York City school teachers to hold more than one job on the public pay roll had been illegalized Oct. 30 by the Court of Appeals in a unanimous ruling handed down without opinion.

The decision, affecting hundreds of principals, teachers and supervisors, upholds a law passed with the active sponsorship of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia at the 1939 Legislative session. This was called the Dual-Job Law, and its constitutionality was brought into question by Jacob Hendon, a teacher in the regular day schools and night classes.

The Court disaffirmed Mr. Hendon's contention that the law violated the Federal Constitution prohibition against State laws which deny any person equal protection, and not Federal and State constitutions by depriving him of his property without due process of law.

Arguing that the law did not deprive the plaintiff of his vested or contractual rights, William C. Chanler, City Corporation Counsel, said its first intent was the promotion of greater efficiency in the school system and the spreading of employment.

Mayor La Guardia's campaign for the bill stressed that 1,209 out the City's 36,500 teachers and supervisors held dual positions, and that, with large numbers of teachers unemployed, this was "a small group monopolizing the dual-job situation."

Australia Greets Europe's Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — More than 3,712 refugees have arrived in Australia under a special scheme to admit 15,000 over a three-year period. Refugees include 3,224 Germans (including Austrians), 464 Czechoslovaks, and the rest stateless. Details of the occupations taken up by aliens who came to the State of Victoria in the year ended June 30, shows that 3,873 settled in Melbourne, and 613 in country districts.

Good Housekeeping Gets Hearing in Label Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The Federal Trade Commission today opened hearings in the United States Court here against Hearst Magazines, Inc., on charges that the corporation has violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act in connection with various activities of the Good Housekeeping Institute.

The hearing before Charles F. Diggs, trial examiner, follows a Commission complaint in which it charges that the Good Housekeeping Magazine, a Hearst publication, gives a general guarantee covering all products advertised in the magazine, whereas, it is charged, in actuality they give only a specific guarantee or a money-back guarantee. The complaint also alleges that the Institute's actions are misleading to the buying public and unfairly diverts trade to the respondent from its competitors.

The hearing is the first case against a publisher under the Wheeler-Lee amendment to the Federal Trade Commission Act giving the Commission the right to proceed against the publisher of a magazine containing allegedly false or misleading advertising. James L. Ford, attorney for the Commission, is acting as prosecutor. The complaint charges that each issue of Good Housekeeping Magazine contains claims and statements guaranteeing "every product advertised in Good Housekeeping" and that every product is guaranteed as advertised.

Further Allegations

"Throughout respondent's Good Housekeeping Magazine this alleged guarantee is featured in large display type," the complaint continues, "in connection with numerous statements with reference to the testing of the various products advertised in said magazine, in such a way as to import and imply that said Good Housekeeping Magazine guarantees all products advertised in its pages to be as advertised and that they will perform as advertised."

At the same time, the complaint declared that the above guarantee was limited by another statement declaring:

"If you purchase any product advertised in this issue of Good Housekeeping within one year from its date and find the produce unsatisfactory, we will carefully investigate your complaint, and if the product is defective, it will be replaced or your money refunded."

"In truth and in fact, all the articles advertised in Good Housekeeping Magazine, and all the articles carrying the various seals authorized by Good Housekeeping Magazine have not been tested and approved by any scientific laboratory," the complaint contends, "and the respondent does not sufficiently disclose to the readers of said magazine and to the prospective purchasers of the articles advertised that there is a difference in the seal, as the result of which such persons are led to believe that all such seals carry the assurance that all articles have been subjected to full testing facilities claimed by the respondent."

It was also alleged that the magazine had permitted the publication in its advertising pages of products that were supposedly tested and guaranteed by Good Housekeeping which "contained grossly exaggerated and false claims for the products so advertised and purportedly guaranteed."

The Hearst Magazines, Inc., which are being represented by Isaac W. Digges, are asked to show cause why the Commission should not issue a cease and desist order against them concerning the alleged violations of the law contained in the complaint.

Complete denial of charges of deceptive advertising practices is made in behalf of Good Housekeeping Magazine by attorneys for William Randolph Hearst, who in their turn assert that the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission is vague and uncertain.

The case has been before the Commission for about four and a half years.

Hoeing and Sewing Don't Mix; Jobless Colony Closed by FSA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—The New Deal is saying good-bye to a theory held by certain of its early advisers, that the solution to the Nation's unemployment problem lies in moving the jobless out of cities and establishing them on small farms where they can support themselves.

An experiment of this kind, involving resettlement of families of Jewish needle workers from New York City tenements to the green fields of New Jersey has failed. What is regarded as the first step in liquidating this five-year-old colony, known as Jersey Homesteads, on the outskirts of Hightstown, N. J., takes place with the auctioning off of machinery in the clothing factory in which the Government has sunk $200,000.

The original plan, approved by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell when he was Resettlement Administrator, was for the garment workers, most of whom were Russian and Central European immigrants, to earn part of their living from agriculture and part from a factory established on the project site

The Government built houses and developed the area until it had spent approximately $20,163 for each of the 200 units Now, unless private industry locates on the project, many of the families are expected to move away. Repeated Government efforts to get a clothing industry started have failed.

Announcing the end of the Farm Security Administration's attempt to finance the operation of an industrial plant, Dr. W. W. Alexander, FSA Administrator, held that the Hightstown project is different from most of the Government's 175 resettlement projects. "It was originally proposed by a group of citizens interested in giving industrial families an opportunity to move out of the city into the country, with the idea that they could supplement their industrial wages with income from farming operations," he explained.

"Many people have believed this was the solution to the unemployment problem. We still get a continuous stream of letters from interested citizens who want to move the unemployed out of cities and establish them on small farms where they can support themselves."

Resettlement projects most likely to succeed, Dr. Alexander said, are those planned as full-time farming communities for farm families. "Where attempts have been made to provide an agricultural, or an agricultural - industrial economy for stranded workers in other industries, the problem has been more difficult," he declared.

Political Truce at Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Oct. 31—The British Columbia Legislature convened today with Liberals and Conservatives temporarily joined in a political truce, in support of the Federal Government's war policy.

Neither party expects to pursue the ordinary maneuvers of political advantage at this time. The Conservative opposition, led by R. L. Maitland, has already indicated its determination to give the State Government all reasonable support in conducting the public business and passing legislation.

The Government, for its part, has no intention of embarking now on any large new legislative experiments and is holding up the solution of such problems as health insurance, in the belief that no large question of this sort can be settled satisfactorily during the war, since it is believed that the set-up of federal and provincial financial relationships is almost sure to be changed when the war is over.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the powerful British Columbia, Socialist Party, has not so far entered this political truce, and although their plan is not yet clear, it is expected they will raise labor questions chiefly and continue in the Legislature and campaign which they have been conducting in the country against the curtailment of civil liberties during wartime.

In a recent by-election campaign in the town of Cranbrook Socialists have been elaborating the national policy of their party which is strongly opposed to the sending of a Canadian expeditionary force overseas. They believe that Canada should confine its war effort to supplying materials to Britain.

The Government's budget this session is expected to show the effects of the war. Economies in every possible direction are indicated to prepare for a possible drop in provincial revenues next year.

Quebec Strawberries Valued at $581,800

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC — Reports received from regional agronomists place the value of Quebec Province's 1939 strawberry crop at $581,800. Officials said the crop was 20 per cent greater than the previous year. Value of the raspberry crop is placed at $243,900.

LYCOMING HOTEL
200 rooms — each with bath
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
Modern in Every Detail
SINGLE 3.00 DOUBLE 4.50
On the famous Susquehanna Trail in the midst of dazzling natural scenery—colorful to the extreme through October and November
200 Miles From New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Washington

In NEW YORK IT'S ESSEX HOUSE

Overlooking Central Park—20 minutes from the World's Fair—a short walk to shops, theatres, Radio City. Rooms are luxuriously furnished, many have park views and all suites have butler's pantries. The cuisine is superb and the service of the highest standard.

Single Rooms from $5.00

ESSEX HOUSE
Oscar Wintrab, Managing Director
160 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Black Tom Blast Report Reads Like Mystery Novel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—With the final award by the German-American Mixed Claims Commission of the amount of damages assessed to claimants in the Black Tom and Kingsland disasters of 1916 and 1917, another chapter of one of the most mysterious espionage cases of modern times has been written. In it was thrown into relief a picturesque group of spies and agents moving within shadows like Oppenheim fiction or an Edgar Poe tale.

Black Tom blew up in the early morning hours of July 30, 1916, and the Canadian Car & Foundry Company munitions manufacturing plant at Kingsland, N. J., six months later—on Jan. 11, 1917. The Black Tom explosion rocked the Jersey Shore and Lower Manhattan up to Herald Square. The Kingsland blast shook the upper reaches of Manhattan Island as far down as Ninety-Sixth Street and was felt with particular severity on Washington Heights.

World Repercussion

The repercussion was international in charges and counter-charges against high officials of the Imperial German Government, and directed particular attention to alleged espionage activities of the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies in Washington, bringing into public print the names of such German diplomatic representatives as Capt. Franz von Papen and Capt. Karl Boy-Ed.

Simultaneously the names of members of the Imperial Russian High Commission in the United States, acting as purchasing agents for Petrograd, were connected with the case in an article published in the New York Herald subsequent to the Black Tom disaster and when the Herald was under the ownership of James Gordon Bennett. This article, written by the late Herman Bernstein, brought members of the Russian Commission into the picture, but was unsupported by anything remotely resembling proof, with the result that the Commission collectively and individually filed criminal libel action against the Herald that threw new light on the sensational mystery.

Black Tom was the name of a Jersey City pier which was the principal munitions shipping center for the Allied armies. A small fire was discovered by the watchman on the pier on the night of July 30, 1916, but before he could turn in an alarm and the Jersey City Fire Department reach the scene, the blaze was burning so fiercely no one could get to it.

Exploding Ammunition

Boxes of machine-gun and rifle ammunition, shells for artillery, dynamite, and other high explosives were piled deep along the pier and loaded in a long string of railroad freight cars on the waterfront abuttment. As the flames reached these explosives, the crack of cartridges, the boom of shells for heavy artillery and blasts from the cases of high explosives transformed that part of New Jersey into what looked like a drum fire in a major offensive on the Western Front, punctuated by the metallic rattle of hundreds of machine guns.

New York Bay, the Statue of Liberty, and Ellis Island were under bombardment and fragments of shells fell in the Battery and Bowling Green. Plate glass windows were broken as far up as Herald Square in midtown Manhattan.

Drifting barges, floating out from the pier, their cargoes exploding with terrific force, made for a sight without parallel in New York, city of spectacles in a changing panorama.

The Kingsland Blast

This scene was duplicated in the Kingsland blast when the flame-lit sky across the Hudson River from Washington Heights was ablaze with high explosives. Here, as in the case of Black Tom, the disaster started with a small fire—this time under a workman's bench. Almost immediately thereafter, the entire plant was in flames and firemen were powerless. Within a few hours the place was in ruins and extensive damage done to property in the Kingsland vicinity.

The case against Germany began with a cable dispatch which became the foundation of the argument by the late Robert W. Bonynge, agent for the Commission, when the litigation came up at The Hague in September, 1930. The dispatch was sent to the German Military Attaché in Washington on Jan. 26, 1915, and named three men who could give "information regarding persons suitable for carying out sabotage in the United States and Canada," and declared that "in the United States sabotage may be carried out against all kinds of factories which supply war material, but railways, embankments and bridges in that country should be left alone."

The dispatch was signed by "Zimmerman" as "representative of the general staff."

From the Hague the case came to the United States, and to it Mr. Bonynge gave his undivided time.

The awards by the Commission closes the record, the Russian High Commission's libel action against the New York Herald having been dismissed, leaving Black Tom and Kingsland merely lawyers' and newspapermen's memories of days before there was a United States Neutrality Act that barred the shipment of munitions of war to European belligerents.

Metal Styles, Modes, and Experts

Incidents of the Chicago Convention

(1) The Lady Diana metal hat. (2) J. P. Gill, newly elected President of American Society for Metals. (3) The Lady Crusader metal hat. (4) Stanley P. Rockwell, Hartford, Conn., winner of the Albert Sauveur Achievement Award. (5) Demonstrating welding method.

Metal Congress Puts Emphasis On Placing Right Man in Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The human side of metallurgy—placing the right man in the right job—got attention here along with the highly technical problems of improving the metals used in the Nation's automobiles, skyscrapers, washing machines, railroad tracks and the like, when some 20,000 metallurgists gathered for the National Metal Congress and Exposition.

Details were explained of a plan to set up a nation-wide employment information service on a non-commercial basis, but in collaboration with established commercial agencies. A clearing house for job information is to be maintained by the American Society for Metals in Cleveland, Ohio, its headquarters city.

At the present time, according to W. H. Eisenman, Secretary of the Society, there is need for bringing skilled technicians and employers looking for able help together.

"One of the most significant results of the recent upturn in metal and machine industries is a demand at many points for highly skilled and trained engineers, metallurgists, and craftsmen," he explained. "In a few sections of the country, on the other hand, there are experts in metal and machine work who are not employed where their talents and experience can be utilized fully."

The present plan is an attempt to "get men and opportunities together," he said.

Experts Exchange "Recipes"

Arrangements have been made with the Employment Counsellors Association for offices in most of the large cities, with a master file in Cleveland. All actual listings and placements will be handled from the headquarters city, it is explained.

Metallurgists of the Nation exchanged "recipes" like cooks when they met here for five days. But the ingredients of the recipes were such metals as steel, nickel, lead, and titanium, and the object of the mixing was to get something harder, more flexible or durable, or more machinable than had been known before.

Many of the papers read before the American Society for Metals had to do with the improvement of steel for specific purposes. There are hundreds of varieties of this one metal, the industrial world knows, and its technicians came here to find out how to get still more variety.

Wearing Qualities Tested

The engineers of Bliss & Laughlin, Inc., told of tests they made to find out the wearing qualities of "leaded steel." Their tests showed them, they said, that lead added to steel not only made it easier to work—more machinable—but did not cause any loss in physical character. Leaded steel has just as much ductility, fatigue resistance, and toughness as the non-leaded varieties of the same base chemistry, the experimenters declared.

Addition of titanium to forging steel was reported to be desirable by G. F. Comstock of the Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company. Only a very small amount should be used, he said, to get greater uniformity of the ingot structure and to retard coarsening of the crystals on exposure to higher than normal temperatures.

Addition of titanium to two special alloys—one of iron-nickel, the other of iron-nickel-chromium—is found to increase their strength and hardness by heat treatment, without materially affecting their special properties. Studies in this field were reported by N. B. Pilling and A. M. Talbot, engineers for the International Nickel Company.

The annual award of the American Society for Metals, the Albert Sauveur Achievement Award, was presented at the convention to Stanley P. Rockwell of Hartford, Conn., for a revolutionary hardness tester which he designed.

Stalin and Hitler Share Boos At Left-Wing Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler shared the boos which 3,000 members of the recently organized League Against Fascism and Dictatorship hailed at the Oct. 29 program of denunciation of the Soviet-Nazi non-aggression pact at Manhattan Center. The League is the organization handiwork of left-wing elements, including Communists who withdrew from the party with the rapprochement between the totalitarian states.

The Reichsführer and all his Cabinet were ostensible targets of the meeting, but anti-Communist attacks early became the feature of the protest rally. George Wiskniak, who resigned as managing editor of the Daily Worker, leading Communist organ in America, because of the Russo-German agreement, summarized this attitude in the statement that "no honest, decent Communist in America" could now remain in the party.

Utterance of like bitterness came from Ephraim Schwartsman, one-time head of the Jewish Peoples' Committee; George E. Powers, one-time National Vice-President of the International Workers' Order, who lately resigned from the Communist Party, and M. M. Epstein, one-time editor of the Jewish newspaper Freiheit.

Grandmother Drives Rochester Taxicab

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP) — Mrs. Alice F. Hale, a grandmother and mother of 10 children, is driving a taxicab eight hours a day, replacing her husband, who obtained another job.

The family budget requires the income from the taxicab, she explained, because four of the 10 children are still in school.

"I've been a licensed driver seven years and never had an accident," Mrs. Hale said. "I don't see why a woman can't do this work as well as a man, if she can take it—and I think I can."

Union Rejects Chrysler Contract Offer

DETROIT, Oct. 31 (AP)—James F Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, said last night that negotiations in the United Automobile Workers dispute with the Chrysler Corporation would continue "as long as necessary to consider whatever matters are on the table." Negotiations were resumed yesterday after a three-day recess but made no progress.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations Union renewed its demand for a closed shop and rejected contract proposals submitted by the Corporation in an effort to end the dispute which has an estimated 100,000 workers idle as the direct or indirect result of a production rate argument in Chrysler's Dodge plant. The Union declared that the proposed contract contained no offer of arbitration of grievances.

The Corporation, however, said that its offer contained the following provision relating to discharge and grievances arising out of rates of production:

"Should the Union not agree with the final disposition made under the grievance procedure, the Union may present the discharge (or the matter in dispute as to rates of production) to the Vice President of the Corporation in charge of operations and the President of the United Automobile Workers of America for review."

Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice President in charge of operations said that the Union had renewed its original demand for a Union shop after withdrawing it last week.

R. J. Thomas, Union President, confirmed that statement and said that two substitute proposals are still under discussion. He added that one of the Union's chief objections to the Corporation's contract proposal was that it would become void if the Wagner Labor Act were abolished.

A. F. of L. Decision

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor Committee handed down a decision yesterday to settle a long-standing jurisdictional dispute between the International Union of Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The group, a special committee of the Building Trades Department, decided that:

1. All power-driven equipment that is used exclusively as a vehicle to transport any materials or other matter for building or other construction work comes within the jurisdiction of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

2. All power-driven equipment used on any and all types of building and other construction work, including any and all power-driven equipment that has been in dispute between the Teamsters and Engineers, comes within the jurisdiction of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

Major Tie-Ups in Auto Plants Fail to Block Detroit's 'Go'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—As if to justify its claim that "nothing stops Detroit," this busy and amazingly modern American city is today weathering, with notable success, its third big automobile strike in as many years. The motorcar capital of the world plows ahead, strike or no strike, with the same energy that has made what was a generation ago the Nation's thirteenth city, today its fourth.

Folks here feel the effects of the "slow-up" strike at the plant of the Chrysler Motorcar Company. When pay checks stop coming to some 55,000 workers there is bound to be something of a slump. But the significant thing is that the whole business picture is so good, has been moving ahead so rapidly, and morale is so high, that the effect of the Chrysler shut-down has been minimized.

Story in Index

The industrial employment index tells the story of jobs. The last of August it stood at 89.4. As business picked up and the fall production season approached it went to 97.5. The last of September the lines flowing through factory gates had swelled and the index rose to 107.1. Then the trouble at Chrysler started, and the index for the middle of October fell at once to 96.5. Board of Commerce statisticians expected that by this time it would have soared to 112, so the total drop is seen to be a fairly long one. However, even with no one working at this one large plant, the figure is above that of August. It is nearly 20 points ahead of the same period last year.

The last major strike here was at the Briggs body plant in May this year. Just before the trouble the index stood at 89.8. When the strike got under way the index figure went down to 62.4. Even at that time conditions generally were improving, but in the automobile business wheels always turn more slowly in the summer. Following the Briggs dispute the index went back up, but then sloughed off to the year's low of 59.5 in July. Even this, however, was nearly 13 points better than last year.

The big increase in jobs was back in 1937, the "boomlet" year when the index went up, except for the period affected by the strike, close to the 1929 level. But here also was the biggest drop. In February, 1937, the index was 127.5. Then began the big U. A. W organizing strike which affected most all of General Motors production. The job index plummeted to 87.7, and stayed around that point until the trouble was settled the last of March, when it went right back up to 127.4. It rose the next month to 130.6, which was within six points of the 1929 high.

For the week ending Oct. 14, motorcar production was 75,860 units, as against 43,540 a year ago. If it were not for the Chrysler shut-down, the current figure would probably stand at close to 100,000.

To get something of the general business picture, refer also to figures on bank clearings which for the week ending Oct. 14 were $103,457,000, compared with $90,788,000 a year ago. Industrial power sales for the week ending Oct. 23 totaled 30,717,000 k.w.h. compared with 25,468,000 last year. Steel ingot production is up from 77 to 98.

The number of families on relief meanwhile has increased, but most of this is the result of a shift from WPA. The relief list went from 18,641 a year ago to 23,016 the week ending Oct. 23. The number on WPA, however, dropped from 73,540 last year to 31,831 for the current week, a net gain of 37,000, or rather a reduction in the public relief lead of that number.

One sees indications, especially in the immediate vicinity of the Chrysler plant, of a letting up in retail business. Shops that serve the workers of this factory are of course feeling the pinch. Meanwhile, though, the other plants are stepping up production, calling for more men. The slack is taken up to such an extent that the net result is a condition which, compared to last year, is seen here as tremendously encouraging on the whole.

Business leaders are not worried by the strike.

"We've learned," one of them said, "that we can weather these strikes; that fundamentally Detroit is strong. We won't let a little thing like this stop us."

It is pointed out that the average annual wage here is $1,594, the highest, according to the United States Census of Manufacturers, of the 15 leading industrial areas of the Nation.

Art of Camera From 18 Lands In Ottawa Show

OTTAWA (CP)—The sixth Canadian International Salon of Photographic Art opened Oct. 28 at the National Gallery of Canada with an appealing exhibition of 178 selected pictures sent by 120 contributors from 18 countries.

Last year's show drew 10,580 persons to the Gallery and its subsequent tour across Canada proved so popular that it is being shown for the second time in Montreal while the current exhibition is in progress here.

"There is great improvement in the Canadian work," said H. O. McCurry, Acting Director of the National Gallery and one of the judges in selecting the pictures, "Good photography appeals to everyone and is a valuable link in interesting people in painting and drawing."

Canada is represented by 27 pictures from all parts of the Dominion and ranging from landscapes to seascapes and including many good urban snapshots and portrait studies.

Among other countries represented are England, Australia, the United States, France, Denmark, South Africa, New Zealand, China, Japan, Poland, Belgium, Italy, Germany, and India.

Entire Village Brings $35,000 Under Hammer in New York State

CHICHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—Villagers in this Catskill Mountain community hail a Prattsville, N. Y., lumberman today as the preserver of the hamlet after he purchased at auction Oct. 28 the furniture factory upon which they depend for a livelihood.

Most of the 276 inhabitants joined approximately 200 others at the village's Social Home where Chichester, including its 44 homes, was put on the auction block. Twenty-three of the dwellings were bought by the tenants themselves. The remaining 21 were purchased by New York City residents who plan to turn them into summer homes.

But, the villagers, some of whom will have to move, received the greatest satisfaction when Willis Rappelyea, Prattsville lumberman, bought the bankrupt Schwarzwaelder furniture factory for $2,100.

He said he would make a survey of the factory's equipment, clean up unfinished orders and eventually would employ between 40 and 50 men. Mr. Rappelyea operated the plant from February of this year until June under direction of the Federal Court.

Sixty-four parcels, including the factory, homes and a village store, brought $35,000. Each tenant who purchased his home made a 20 per cent deposit. The average price was $700.

When the auction opened, the entire village was put up as a single unit. But there were no bidders.

Chichester was founded in 1872 by Henry Chichester, a New Yorker, who imported skilled cabinet makers and built homes for them. In 1884, Chichester's son, Lemuel, sold the factory to William Schwarzwaelder, also of New York. The Schwarzwaelder family operated the plant until it went into bankruptcy last year. The plant failed for $62,000. The machinery was sold recently for about $8,000.

Mr. Rappelyea said he would salvage portions of the plant and would continue the manufacture of various pieces of furniture. His firm will operate under the name of Willis Rappelyea and Son.

The Village Manor house, a ten-room structure, was sold at the auction to Louis Berglas, Brooklyn manufacturer, for $5,300. He said he would use it as a summer residence.

The Social Home was bid in by the Phoenicia, N. Y., American Legion Post for $475, while the village store was purchased for $1,600 by L. T. Keator of Chichester, who formerly operated it.

All of the purchases are subject to the approval of the Federal Court.

Navajos Gather Piñon Nuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Defiance, Ariz.

It is nut time on the Navajo reservation of Northeastern Arizona and Northwestern New Mexico. Piñons are ripe and hundreds of Indians are camping in the high mountains where Pinus edulis grows. Already the first carloads of these delicious little pine nuts have rolled away to New York.

Gathering and shipping piñon nuts is one of America's most curious and least-known industries. Monetary return to the Navajos, who gather nearly all piñons bought by traders, has exceeded $500,000 in a single year. The harvest is generally more remunerative than weaving the famous Navajo rugs, which are estimated to average the tribe about $300,000 a year.

Not only do piñons bring the Navajos cash and trade goods, but they provide an important part of their food supply. Few gatherers sell all they collect, but they eat raw and roasted nuts throughout the year.

* * *

Wait for Frost

The nutting parties enter the forests as soon as possible after frost has cracked the cones and scattered piñons over the ground. Otherwise too much of the crop may go to the piñon jays and trade rats.

Picking up the dark brown nuts, each about the size and shape of an olive pit, is a tiresome task. Usually nuts are picked one by one. If a tree can be found where the cones have not yet opened, canvas may be spread and a rain of nuts brought down by shaking. Occasionally all the litter under a tree is raked and screened for nuts.

A good picker can gather 50 pounds a day, worth 8 or 10 cents a pound in trade at the stores, a cent less in cash. In one notable year, 1922, the price was 22 cents. An income of $2 a day is wealth to a Navajo, especially when the nuts themselves supply most of his subsistence while he is working.

The pines that bear these edible nuts, almost pure white fat inside and very tasty in flavor, grow at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. There are two or three varieties but Pinus edulis is most common and, fortunately, bears the best nuts. A tree begins to bear at 7 to 15 years of age. Heights average around 25 feet, 50 feet being unusual.

* * *

Election Tradition

Statistics tend to bear out a tradition that the piñon crop is always extra heavy in presidential election years. Last year's was fairly good, this one somewhat less promising. The determining factor is probably the moisture available between March 1 and June 1, when the cones are formed. Experts say that nuts from pines on well-watered slopes are more savory than those borne by trees which must struggle for moisture in less-favored spots.

One concern in New York handles 95 per cent of the piñons shipped. When the nuts arrive they are cured by simmering in a mild salt-water solution; then they are stored for a year to improve the flavor. This is entirely a white man's notion in which the Navajos take small stock, if they ever hear about it.

When taken out of storage, part of the nuts are packed in cellophane bags just as they are. Others are shelled and the kernels similarly packed. Some kernels are crushed and the oil sold to makers of cosmetics, who prize it for certain bland qualities said to be possessed by no other.

Some of the nuts are shipped back to Arizona and New Mexico for sale. Although most of them are sold in New York.—**Ernest Douglas.**

Preview of Christmas Toys Hints Junior Not Over-Interested in War

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—American youngsters are still 90 per cent peace-minded, the toy manufacturers wagered here.

Among the 100,000 different playthings lined up for Christmas preview, only 10 per cent were tin soldiers, army material and other items belligerent.

The rest of the toys run a fantastic gamut from soap-bubble blowers with gear-shift size controls to a miniature radio sound effects outfit reproducing everything from the strains of frying eggs to a hurricane—as if Junior didn't provide his own hurricane effects as it is.

Even aside from that, life around the house promises to be even more hectic than usual this holiday season.

There are chemistry sets which allegedly will enable Junior to clean the family silver electrically (hold your hats!) and test the purity of food.

Then there's a sled equipped with red and green signal lights.

Notable trends reflected in the toys are a juvenile back-to-the-farm movement, represented by every agricultural implement from a harrow to a hay stacker; a building boom, involving stuff for constructing miniature farms, tourist camps or skyscrapers; and an intensified interest in matters transportational, as evidenced by new aviation and railroad toys, including a miniature trainman who unrealistically shouts the roster of stops so you can understand him.

Curiosa include telephones that answer you, a cackling hen that lays eggs, and a kangaroo mother and baby.

The 1939 dolls are, of course, right up to the minute with open-toe shoes, upswept hair-dos, and bustles.

Visitors to Gallery Name Prize Winners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 2,000,000 visitors to the Gallery of Science and Art, of the International Business Machines Corporation, at the World's Fair, have chosen by vote three prize winners from among paintings representing 79 countries on view at the Gallery, it was announced Oct. 30 by Thomas J. Watson, President of the Corporation.

First prize of $200 went to Fernando Amorsolo, representing the Philippines, for his "Afternoon Meal of the Rice Workers;" second prize of $150, to Shuho Ikegami, Japanese artist for his "Dawn," and a third prize of $100 to Oswaldo Teixeira, of Brazil, for his "Mater."

The prize winners will be honored at luncheons held in their native cities throughout the world with International Business Machines' representatives acting as hosts.

Rutgers University Enters Debate League

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—Entrance of Rutgers University into the Eastern Intercollegiate Debate League was announced Oct. 28 by Prof. Richard C. Reager, head of the Public Speaking Department and Coach of Debate.

The League competition will be separated into divisions for the first time this year. Plans call for the teams in each division to debate six times in their own section. The champions of each of the divisions, New England and Middle Atlantic, will meet at the end of the season for the League title.

Other colleges, besides Rutgers, in the E. I. D. L. are Bates, Bowdoin, Bucknell, Colgate, Connecticut, Gettysburg, LaFayette, Maine, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pembroke, Rensselaer and Wesleyan.

Tweed Coats
Capes and Cape-Coats
Tailored to Order

Cashmere Cardigan
$18.50
Sizes 34-40 in white, black and 10 Fall colors.
Same model in Shetland $12.50
Many other types of Sweaters for men, women and children.
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	P		S	A	U	C	E			S	A	P	
A	M	I	E	N	S		A	R	G	A	L	I		
M	A	P		O	P	E	R	A			I	T	E	
	Z		S	W	E	D	I	S	H		O			
M	O	A	T		N	E	B		A	R	N	O		
A	N	D	E	S		R		B	R	E	A	D		
R		A	P	E	S		B	E	D	E		I		
S	N	I	P	E		J		D	I	V	A	N		
H	A	R	E		C	U	P		N	E	S	S		
	S		S	E	R	A	I	N	G		H			
A	S	A		D	A	N	T	E		A	L	A		
R	A	C	K	E	T		C	R	A	T	E	R		
C	U	E		N	E	P	H	I			E	Y	E	

OVERWORK

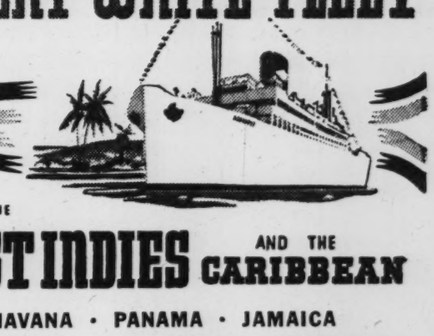
How hard a dollar can work can best be told by the low rates at this modern hotel!
2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
• AT RADIO CITY •
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Where now?
...TO THE ORIENT BY N·Y·K·

Enjoy delightful, inexpensive travel across the peaceful Pacific on N.Y.K.'s popular "Ships of Friendship". Forget "scarey" headlines as you enter ancient lands of beauty and romance. To Japan, the Philippines, South America, China, Malaysia, India—you are always the honored guest —by N.Y.K.

LOW ROUND-TRIP FARES TO JAPAN
1st Class from $595 Tourist Cabin from $245
New Reduced Rates to So. America
All rates subject to change
See your own TRAVEL AGENT, or write Dept. 44
N·Y·K LINE
(JAPAN MAIL)
25 Broadway, New York, Tel. Digby 4-2780

This Fall...
CRUISE ON AMERICAN FLAG LINERS OF THE
GREAT WHITE FLEET



TO THE WEST INDIES AND THE CARIBBEAN
HAVANA • PANAMA • JAMAICA
COSTA RICA • GUATEMALA • COLOMBIA

Cruise on a white liner especially built for Caribbean service. Enjoy deck sports, outdoor swimming pool, sound movies, orchestra. First class throughout, all outside staterooms, unsurpassed food and service.

CRUISES FROM NEW YORK

15 Days... $175 up. Every Saturday to Costa Rica, with 2 calls at Havana and a visit to the Panama Canal Zone... plenty of time for shopping.

15 Days... $175 up. Every Wednesday to Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia, S. A. with 2 calls at Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I. and a visit to the Panama Canal Zone.

26 Days... all expenses $263 up. Alternate Saturdays to Guatemala, including calls at Santiago, Cuba and Puerto Cortes, Honduras, with two weeks exploring Guatemala, all in the fare.

Winter fares go into effect December 16.

For colorful descriptive cruise folder, ask or write any Authorized Travel Agent or UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, 462 Boylston St., Boston; Pier 3, N. R., New York City; Pier 9, North Wharves, Philadelphia.

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Bulgaria: Key to a Balkan Scandinavia?

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"News that Germany is favoring Balkan unity, to offset Russian threats and provide a stable source of foods to offset the Allied blockade, brings Bulgaria right into our discussion today—for Bulgaria is the one element in the Balkans that is least united to its fellow countries. And it's fitting that we should study this country, for it is one of the most interesting in all Europe, yet one of the least known.

"In the Balkan war, preceding the World War, Bulgaria sustained territorial losses. Then she picked the wrong side in the World War, the Central Powers, and lost further territory. All this estranged her from her neighbors although she is of similar race, has fine soldiers and really much in common with the other Balkan countries."

Question: "With Russia moving into the Balkan picture, isn't Bulgaria caught in a jam between Russia and Turkey?"

Answer: "I should say, No. In fact, Russia is apparently a stabilizing force in the Balkans at present, although moving down there in the apparent role of an aggressor. What Russia has done is to strike a balance with Germany, which means neither one is likely to move. Now such a stalemate, to all intents and purposes, is sheer protection for the Balkans. Although both Germany and Russia would like to dominate the Balkans, neither can possibly let the other one get such an advantage—so neither moves. The result—the Balkans are freed for the moment from any threat and can tend to their peaceful pursuits with possible closer co-operation under the potential threats of any change in Russo-German balance-in-opposition."

Question: "Well, how about Turkey, then?"

Answer: "Your original question inferred a Bulgaria caught between the pincers of Russia and Turkey. With Russia neutralized for the moment, one half the pincers is out. The other half therefore lacks the co-operation necessary for a major move. But actually there is no inherent reason for Turkey to move on Bulgaria. Bulgar-Turkish relations are pretty good, right now. You will remember in our article on Turkey we showed Turkey content in making its present country strong, with expansion to the south if in any direction. That certainly is no threat to the Bulgarians. The past relations between the two seems to be pretty much forgotten, with some 600,000 Turks living happily in Bulgaria, quite unmolested and evidently willing to remain there."

Question: "Does that mean that no trouble is likely to originate in Bulgaria?"

Answer: "You can hardly say that. The Bulgarians are a very fiery little nation, noted for their radicalism and bold revolutionary spirit. Not passive by nature, they often start things, and at the moment they have deep-seated wants that need to be satisfied. One of the most important is the restoration of Dobruja, now under Rumanian rule, but predominantly Bulgarian by population. Rumania took it when the Bulgarians were helpless, during a series of quarrels with Turkey, Greece and Serbia. Naturally, they resent that act terribly and want the country back."

Question: "But will Bulgaria go to war for Dobruja?"

Answer: "That is a question. King Boris is moderate and pacific. He is popular. For the moment he appears able to hold back the nationalism of the fanatical patriots such as are found in all lands. Now if Russia came in and gave a push, that would be something different. With Russian aid promised there probably would be no holding back the great tide of nationalist feeling about Dobruja, and Bulgaria would likely march."

Question: "Aren't the Bulgarians afraid of the Russians? And if so why do they trust them?"

Answer: "It is the same old story we've told you before of national motives persisting despite what regimes come in. Russia originally freed Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke. Bulgaria is eternally grateful. Russia is Slav. So are the Bulgarians. Russia is 'Dedo Ivan' or 'Grandpa John' to the peasants.

Question: "How about Bulgaria and Greece?"

Answer: "Now you have touched upon another important point. Bulgaria has major claims against Greece, including an outlet or port on the Aegean Sea and a corridor running between Turkey and Greece. There is justice in this attitude. Bulgaria once held that territory. It was also promised it in the peace treaties. It needs the port.

"In addition, Bulgaria claims that Greece has taken large territories in Western Thrace and Macedona that should be restored. Bulgaria even claims Salonika. Finally, it claims that 120,000 Bulgarians, living in Greece, are badly treated. Yet despite these inherent problems the Sofia government is not inclined to press them now."

Question: "Then the unity needed in the Balkans should include adjustments such as Bulgaria wants?"

Answer: "Certainly, to quite a degree. If all the nations would come together and be willing to make what are really mostly small sacrifices, the Balkans could become as united as Scandinavia, as capable of working together and supplying markets the way Scandinavia does today, and strongly joined for defense. The very threats of today may bring that about when peace would not."

And now for our guest speaker, our friend, R. H. Markham, the Monitor's Balkan expert, who lived many years in Bulgaria—on Fireside Page 103.

In 'Good King Boris'' Land

European; Wide World; James Sawders; Galloway; Keystone

Bulgarian Society, Outside of Sofia, Is Distinctly Rural

(1) The new Court House in Sofia. (2) Bulgaria's Royal Family. (3) Burgas, Black Sea port. (4) Alexander Nevsk Cathedral in Sofia. (5) Primitive market in Berkowitza, Bulgaria. (6) Bulgarian peasant.

Bulgaria—Nation of Frugal, Faithful Folk

By R. H. Markham

Bulgaria is a nation, consisting of almost nothing but people, which means that the Bulgarians haven't a ponderous history to burden them, nor a rigid tradition to cramp them, nor "classes" to make them snobbish. The Bulgarians are all folks and show what kind of a society folks create.

Naturally, it is rural. Bulgaria has only two cities with 100,000 inhabitants each. One is Sofia, the capital, with 320,000. It abounds in well kept parks, has a magnificent cathedral, several imposing school buildings, many attractive streets and a few admirable monuments.

The Bulgarian people are very frugal. They are not inclined to show off or make a splurge. You couldn't tell a rich Bulgarian from a poor one. Both would sit together at a plain little table, noisily sipping black coffee made of barley, from tiny cups, and exclaiming, "Hard times, hard times!" And probably they'd both own houses and apartments. You'd hardly find an adult Bulgarian so poor that he hadn't owned a dwelling at least once in his life.

"Texan" Slavs

The Bulgarian is a Slav, but is a special kind of Slav. Part of him is Turanian or Asiatic and that seems to have made him hard. Twelve hundred years ago a group of thin, tall, savage horsemen with long moustaches and high cheekbones rode out of Asia across the Danube into Bulgaria, which was inhabited by very primitive Slav peasants. The predatory invaders conquered the natives, but were soon swallowed up by them. However, they seem to have left some iron or energy or grit in the people's character. You might say the Bulgarians are the Texans of the Balkans. They carry guns, shoot straight, and do not go out of their way to avoid fights. They're always defending Alamos.

They work even better than they fight. They are among the best small farmers in the world. They aren't so experienced at co-operating on a large scale, as the Danes, but at intensive farming on a small scale, they have few peers. They have turned their country into a garden, literally into the world's principal rose garden. Bulgaria produces most of the world's attar of roses.

The people work hard and live simply. They dwell for the most part in compact villages surrounded by small fields, grazing grounds, and sometimes woodlands. Until recently the houses were of adobe plastered over wicker frames. The better families white-washed them outside and in, every Easter. Now hundred of villages consist of brick houses. Many villages are built about springs, along streams, or on hillsides—and as a rule, they are picturesque. Inside, the dwellings are clean; the yards are not. In every village there is a good school and church; often there is a reading room and co-operative.

Family Life

Religious holidays give verve and ardor to drab village life; gay handmade costumes give color to gray streets and squares. The social center is a village spring or well. Grandmas and grandpas exercise great authority, but youth has always been spirited and every village has grandmas who could tell how they in their youth had eloped or were stolen. Now, as a rule, girls can marry the boys of their hearts' desire, without resorting to the rather dangerous excitement of being kidnaped on dashing steeds.

Families are large. During the busy part of the year they all go to the rather distant fields together, with neither grandma nor baby lacking. When the field is reached baby is hung in his tiny hammock from a wild pear tree and little sister is left to tend him. Little brother watches the sheep or goats on the hillsides, blowing a homemade flute. Big brother watches the herd of buffalo or cows on the grazing grounds, while he sqeezes music from a home-made bagpipe. The shepherds eat bread. The family in the field add vinegar, sour milk, or garlic to their bread, and in season, grapes, onions, soup, apples, white cheese. On the great holidays they all eat meat.

Over a millennium ago, the Bulgarians had a short golden era. Their great King Simeon was wise and mighty. He dominated the whole Balkans and gave rise to a praiseworthy culture. That created a glow for the Bulgarians and left them something to live up to. The new little Crown Prince is named Simeon. Before the great Simeon was King Boris, who gave Bulgaria Christianity; the present King is Boris III.

Faith in Man

After the golden era, Bulgaria, as the rest of the Balkans, spent half a century under Turkish domination. It was freed by Russia in 1878. During the 60 years since its liberation it has passed through very stormy times, but has not ceased to make progress. At heart very radical, in governmental practices it alternates between extreme reforms and extreme reaction. For five years it has been kept in a middle way by its excellent King Boris. It has a very advanced constitution and liberal laws. Property is equitably divided. A very good system of education exists and illiteracy has largely disappeared. Sofia University is a good school. Bulgaria's new literature, art, music compare very favorably with any in Southeast Europe.

Life in Sofia, where there is a National Theater, a National Opera, a Symphony Orchestra, well developed sports, and dynamic, universal intellectual interests, is very agreeable.

Bulgaria was freed under the impulse of Byronesque, Whitmanesque ideals—that man believed in man. Bulgaria, in spite of all frustration, still lives by this faith.

Ivan Petroff Broadcasts From Sofia

Hello, everybody! Sofia calling; Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria.

Ivan Petroff speaking; Ivan Petroff, the son of Peter Ivanoff.

They call me Vancho, for short. I am a shepherd boy from the village of Shiroki Dol, at the foot of Mt. Vitosha, 15 miles from here. The name of my village means "wide valley." Vitosha is a big cluster of high, beautiful mountains, towering above Sofia. It culminates in "Cherni Vruk," or Black Peak, and contains rapids, crags, precipices, deep gullies, forests, and several piles of huge, "golden boulders" that look as though they had run through the holes of a sack that some giant was carrying over the land.

Musicians All

On all holidays and week ends everybody in Sofia puts on tourist clothes, places bread, cheese, black olives, white garlic in his knapsack and climbs Vitosha. All the valleys echo with song.

Every Bulgarian shepherd is musical. All the rest of the Bulgarians, too. We sing our way through life, using folk songs and folk melodies. Every piece is anonymous, a creation of the people themselves. We have cradle songs and lullabies, songs for meeting and parting, for the road and the inn, for guest and host, for sowing and reaping, for mountain and plain, for spring and autumn, for betrothal and weddings, for rose gathering and wheat harvest.

We sing on the way to our fields, at the field, on the way home, to flowers and brooks and mountain peaks. We sing in choruses, responsively, solo. At harvest time as we sickle and shock our wheat, one group often sings to another; one girl sometimes sings the verses and her companions the choruses. Our liveliest songs are those which set the rhythm for our folk dances; the finest ones are our Christmas and Easter hymns.

Bandit Songs

The most alluring are our "Haiduk" or bandit songs. You see we Bulgarians were 500 years under Turkish domination. We were completely suppressed. All Bulgarian leaders were exterminated, only shepherds and peasants were left.

In spite of that, practically all Bulgarians refused to become Moslems. The pious built little churches half sunk in the ground, where they worshipped, while some of the bold, rebellious youth went into the mountains to become bandits and terrify Turkish tyrants. They robbed the rich and distributed the money among the poor, freed stolen maidens, drove out rapacious tax collectors, slept in caves, roasted stolen sheep over camp fires. Every boy wanted to be a "haiduk." Now when we tramp in wild, lonely mountains we love to sing Haiduk songs.

Our most beloved poet was a real haiduk. His name was Botieff. True to form he had wavy hair and a long black beard. He left Bulgaria, lived in great destitution in Rumania, organized a band of refugee Bulgarian rebels and led them back into Bulgaria to free it from the Turks. He and his band were killed. Every year thousands of Bulgarian youths go on a pilgrimage to the distant peak where Botieff made his last stand.

Literacy

Our greatest writer, Ivan Vazoff, won world fame with his poems about Botieff and his novel called "Under the Yoke." in which he describes Bulgaria's struggle for liberation.

Even though a shepherd, I know some of his poems by heart. Among Bulgarians of my age 95 per cent can read and write. We are quite proud of that and perhaps we have reason to be, for the first book to be written in modern Bulgarian appeared only a century ago. It recently celebrated its hundredth birthday. When it appeared,, there wasn't a school in all the land. Ninety-nine per cent of us were illiterate. Even our church services were in Greek. No educated man anywhere humiliated himself by speaking the crude language of Bulgarian shepherds. At that time most Bulgarian peasants actually lived in the same buildings with their animals.

Politics

We have had a notable peasant awakening and liberation. Half of us villagers have beds now. Most have stoves. Practically all have moved up from dugouts into decent houses. Many even have brick houses. Half have replaced their wooden plows with iron ones. There are already 1,000 peasant reading rooms in our villages.

We have a very strong peasant movement or party, known as the Agrarian League. Twenty years ago it was the chief political party in Bulgaria. Now all political organizations are outlawed, but our party still exists in our hearts and is still the greatest force in the country.

Its most noted leader was Alexander Stanboliisky, a big, bold, burly peasant from a village near the town of Tatar Pazardjik. He was against the World War and opposed it with such fire that our King, Ferdinand, put him in jail. At the end of the war Stanboliisky was released, the King fled, and the peasants came to power. Stanboliisky was made Prime Minister and we clodhoppers were masters of our land.

Peasants' "Day"

Farmers filled Parliament; the professors said it smelt of cow stables. Well, why shouldn't it? We make up 80 per cent of the Bulgarian people, produce its wealth, fight its wars, compose its songs, create its art. We are Bulgaria. So why shouldn't men with pigskin moccasins and sheepskin caps fill Parliament?

But the white-collared people don't agree. They formed a conspiracy, threw out the peasants and massacred Stanboliisky along with hundreds of other peasant leaders.

He is our second national hero—after Botieff.

Russian Tie

Our third, you may say, is the Russian Czar Liberator, Alexander II. It was he and his Russian army that freed us from the Turks. Our big cathedral, the best in the Balkans, is built in honor of Russia. Our finest monument is to him.

We, as the Russians, are Slavs; we, as they, are tense, artistic, musical, rabid, yearning. Many of us are Communists, Anarchists, Tolstoists, vegetarians, teetotalers. We are crusaders. No one disputes our title to be considered the world's best revolutionists. Nobody is so fanatical as a Bulgarian in defending an idea—even a bad one.

Sunday "Best"

Our peasants look clumsy and rough but are very able. Not many people can get more out of an acre of ground than we can. We love the land and treat it lovingly. We don't try to compete with America, Canada, and Australia in providing wheat,—for our valleys are small, and our fields tiny. We raise special things, delicious articles that require masters. European markets recognize our mastery.

Well, it's about time to say goodby. I'm sorry I can't see you all. You ought to see me, too, I've got on my Sunday clothes. They are: pigskin moccasins my dad "Uncle Peter" made; red, gray, orange socks, which my mother "Grandma Rada" knit. She spins the yarn from wool taken from our own sheep. The socks are pulled up over my thick brown wool breeches which my big sister wove. They will wear 20 years.

Do Vizhdony

I have a very nice white jacket of sheepskin and a beautifully hand-embroidered shirt. It has figures of goats, dogs, horses, birds on its collar, sleeves and bosom. My cap is of sheepskin, too. I've taken it off for this special occasion, though I usually wear it in the house. It's a habit we got from the Turks. They take their shoes off and keep their hats on. That's not so bad. Shoes are dirty, hats aren't.

Well, I can't go on any longer, though there's lots more to say. I hope you like Bulgaria and will come to see it. You certainly won't go hungry. If you don't like our fiery peppers and sour milk we'll give you what you do like,—along with magnificent mountains, exquisite valleys, and an interesting people.

I hope we'll be seeing you. Till then, Do vizhdony (so long). R. H. M.

State Industrial Control Far Advanced in Britain

By John A. May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 31 — With appointment of official controllers to regulate production as well as trading in essential industries from steel to silk and with pooling of a number of commodities such as gasoline and margarine, transformation in Britain from a free to a controlled economy is already far advanced and going steadily ahead despite the chorus of criticism from public and press. The system is being worked by means of two committees, one a ministerial committee under Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other under Lord Stamp, economic adviser to the Government.

Shortly the Government will be directly responsible for two thirds of Britain's economic activity. The depth to which control penetrates every-day affairs of the nation at war is illustrated by the fact that the bird-seed business — which actually boasts not one but two controllers—has joined vests and underwear, munitions and molasses, prunes and the size of football crowds in a long list of essentials and nonessentials regulated in the national interest.

Although the Government's plans are thus very far advanced, possibility of alterations in the structure of the new economy cannot be excluded. Criticisms of present arrangements have already resulted in changes. The Ministry of Information is a case in point. In other spheres, such as war risk insurance, the evacuation scheme, and the fish control scheme, public pressure has also been followed by reorganization. Confirming this, The Times, of London, declares that the criticism, "so far at least, has been justified in every case."

While it is realized that nationalization was necessary, the extent and complexity of control has come as something of a shock to the general public and to the press.

Economic warfare apart, the logic of the Government's control plan rests on a three-fold premise: that a large-scale air raid is likely, that sea-borne commerce may be dislocated, that whatever happens there must be equitable distribution of available stocks without profiteering. The fact that as yet there have been no such large-scale air raids and no untoward dislocation of sea traffic has helped to put the control scheme out of focus to the public eye.

Pools Standardize Price

Commodity pools, for instance, which provide a single standardized quality at a standardized price have been planned directly on the logical outcome of this three-fold argument.

To make the best use of available stocks in view of possible internal dislocation, it was considered necessary to decentralize stocks and to ensure equal distribution of commodities throughout the country. It was also found necessary to arrange for one quality only in a variety of cases, such as gasoline, leather, prunes, margarine, oatmeal. As there have been no big raids the Government now appreciates that further pooling action might be deemed hasty. Consequently plans for further pools—tea, for instance—have been shelved for the moment.

Minor Decontrol Pushed

The Government declares it is glad of constructive opposition. In several minor cases decontrol of schemes already established has been partially effected, as in the fish business which, hastily transferred from London headquarters to an evacuation center in Oxford, had to be just as hastily brought back to London after distribution had broken down and the press had castigated officialdom.

But in general, the Government is steadily progressing with plans, despite criticism. It is claimed in view of the wide scope of the war and need to avoid profiteering there are few commodities that can be excluded from the general scheme.

Change-over of industry from peace to wartime organization started directly on the outbreak of war. In a week the Ministry of Supply had taken over control of many raw materials for war industries; the Ministry of Transport had taken over the railways; the Mines Department became director of the coal trade.

Then there came the ministries of Economic Warfare, Information, Shipping, and Food. By act of Parliament the supply of skilled labor, the hiring and firing of workmen, became no longer an individual affair but a matter for the Ministry of Labor. Critics declared that the system up to this point had been a confusion of scattered controls actually run by the big industrialists.

Now nationalization is being completed by actually increasing the number of controllers and by intensifying the much criticized pooling arrangements.

Only a few economic control pools are in operation in Britain so far.

Government-appointed controllers, who administer the pools, have been named, however, for steel, alcohol, timber, wool, jute, flax, hemp, leather, silk, gasoline, fish, railways, coal, meat, bacon, sugar, cocoa, flour, butter, and yeast.

Co-operation From Industry

Officials point out in reply to critics that the Government has had the co-operation of leading members of each trading group in planning the control schemes, although this hardly meets the criticism that too much power has been handed over to the industrialists. Some measure of self-government has been instituted within the controls in a number of cases. The cotton trade, for instance, is regulated by a Cotton Board representing all interests from raw material to merchandising, instead of by a single controller appointed by the Ministry of Supply.

In a majority of cases, however, the controllers are appointed by the various ministries. The Ministry of Supply is charged with overseeing the largest number of industries—twelve to date—ranging from iron and steel to silk and rayon and molasses. The Ministry of Foods is in charge of tea, margarine, butter, meat, and other such controls. The Board of Trade has a say in some schemes like the leather pool and wool control. Where industries are engaged in importing and exporting they touch the orbit of the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Department of Overseas Trade.

Cabinet for Appeal

It is natural the interests of the various ministries often clash. In such circumstances the issue is usually referred to the War Cabinet, which combines with its other duties that of supervising economic planning. The Cabinet is the ultimate "court of appeal."

What Press Says

This complex system has been subjected to much criticism by the influential press.

"Nearly every Government is engaged in stopping some form of activity," states the Economist, "but very few of them are putting a fraction of energy into the job of creating new wealth." The Economist urges the need for economic planning in advance "on more than a departmental scale."

The New Statesman urges "a well-chosen economic general staff, armed with wide authority." Following the same line, the Times of London demands inclusion in the Cabinet of the Economics Minister with qualifications and authority to plan for building up of new wealth and to watch over all economic action from the viewpoint of national interest.

It is doubtful whether such a Minister as the Times suggests will be appointed. Not because the Government does not consider the proposal a good one—it may, although it has not made its opinion known—but because there appears to be no member of Parliament in either House with the right qualifications, with the exception of Lord Stamp. He now has other duties which would make it practically impossible for him to join the Cabinet.

Grievances Aired In Commons Debate

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 31

A long list of grievances against Britain's wartime economic setup and restrictions imposed as war measures was aired today in the House of Commons.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain disposed of one question as having "too large a variety of complaints" to deal with in a single answer.

He assured the House, however, that grievances would be removed "where this can be done consistently with the paramount objective of winning the war."

Col. J. Baldwin-Webb, Conservative criticized "interference with daily life!"

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Conservative, spoke of "widespread and increasing complaints" over Government control of marketing and distribution of a number of commodities.

Are Canada's Eskimos Indians?

Dominion anthropologist finds that members of each race have similar characteristics.

By Ta-de-win
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Are Eskimos Indians?

That is what Canadian provinces would like to have definitely settled, for if they are Indians, then they come under the Dominion and not the provincial governments. Hoping to have some light shed upon this moot question, the writer sought out Diamond Jenness, Canada's noted anthropologist, for if he didn't know, who would?

She found him in his office at the National Museum of Canada, alert, wiry, and keen-eyed, and he amazed his visitor by pointing to a photograph and remarking, "They are my father and mother!" a smiling Eskimo and his cheerful, fat wife, at least fat in Arctic attire. He explained that they adopted him as their son when he spent many months in the Arctic.

A native New Zealander, Dr. Jenness has masters and honorary degrees from Oxford and New Zealand University. His anthropological researches have resulted in authoritative books on both Indians and Eskimos, while long sojourns among primitive peoples have placed him in the foremost rank of scholars. Today he is Chief of the Division of Anthropology of the National Museum of Canada and consulting Anthropologist of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Approachable and genial, Dr. Jenness explained in detail his Eskimo "parents" Ikpuck and Icehouse. It was when he spent two years at Coronation Gulf in the Far North that these two adopted him and he lived season in and season out with his Eskimo family which also included Jennie, his "sister," named after him, and her brother. From autumn round to autumn he followed their migrations from sea to land and land to sea, living in snow huts in the winter and when these melted, in tents.

Ikpuckhuak, Dr. Jenness explained, means the "dirty one," but he emphatically asserted that Ikpuck was clean and that the name is a "famous" family title he inherited, while Icehouse is a translation of Higilark, a kind of cellar in which Eskimos commonly store meat.

Although he went north to learn about Eskimos, Dr. Jenness said he was as great a curiosity to them as they to him. They decided white people were just like themselves.

In winter when the caribou migrated south, when twilight hours were brief and nights long, the natives banded into tribes to wrest food from the frozen seas, by sitting hours over a hole in the ice fishing. When the sun returned they broke up into families and wandered after caribou. Because Ikpuck and Icehouse wished him to be a "worthy son," he became expert in seal fishing and in hunting for food. So he shared their fortunes and their diet, the latter often including flesh and fish. And that, according to Dr. Jenness seemed to connect Eskimos with the Naskapi Indians of the Labrador Peninsula as their diet also is chiefly flesh and fish.

The comparison was intensified as Dr. Jenness told how family counted most, the tribe least, that

National Museum of Canada

Coronation Gulf Eskimos

Eskimo dances had a superficial resemblance to open-air meetings of a church army band, save that the Eskimo's only instrument is a drum. He said the occupations of the parents are the pastimes of the children, who learn in play their duties of after years, such as enclosing make-believe deer with fences of turf and digging shallow pits from which to shoot their arrows. Sometimes they would mark out a line of snow huts with pebbles and fill a dance house with imaginary people.

Dr. Jenness explained that some of the Eskimos, among them the Copper Eskimos of Coronation Gulf, to which Ikpuck, Icehouse, and Jennie belonged, have almost certainly some Indian blood in their veins, although in temperament they are different.

According to Dr. Jenness he found the Eskimo invariably a jolly person, with a smile and a laugh always quivering on his lips. He laughs away the greatest hardship with a joke and will follow you anywhere as long as you smile at him, and an Eskimo only remembers a wrong occasionally. Some Indians on the contrary brood over a hurt a long time and are serious without much sense of humor, Dr. Jenness explained, adding that he was speaking of the Naskapi and Montagnais Indians of Labrador and the Mackenzie River Valley, and not the Blackfeet and tribes on the Pacific Coast, who have a keen sense of humor and witty repartee.

Today, Dr. Jenness said there is

Let's Go, Mother

"no isolated region in Canada where either Indians or Eskimos live untouched by civilization. My Eskimo friends all have rifles and shotguns instead of bows and arrows. They call at the Government wireless station at the mouth of the Coppermine River to hear world news. They watch a plane land and take off during the summer months. The price of fox furs is more important to them now than the number of caribou. Two or three of their maidens have married white trappers, and before 50 years have passed there will not be many pure Eskimos anywhere in Arctic Canada, just as there are very few today on Baffin Island, in Labrador, and in Greenland."

From what Dr. Jenness said it seemed that environment and not a common stock gave Eskimos and Indians some similar characteristics and that Eskimos really are Eskimos and Indians.

British Split on Defining Peace Aims

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite ample evidence that the widespread demand in Britain for a more specific statement of British war and peace aims has not subsided, quarters in close touch with the Government indicate there is no intention of drawing up a fuller statement on its objective either now or in the near future.

One of the chief obstacles to a more explicit crystallization of Britain's war and peace aims, it is understood on good authority, is the wide divergence between the British and French views on this subject. As is only natural, France, feeling itself differently situated because of its common frontier with Germany, and because it has been a frequent victim of German militarism, tends to take a more radical view of what steps should be taken to curb any future aggression by Germany.

Furthermore, it is recognized that the unpredictable answer to the question—what will be the situation within Germany itself at the end of the war, is certain to affect to a great degree the basis of final settlement. The future actions and position of Russia, Italy, and even of the Far East, must also be taken into consideration.

British Public Opinion

Meanwhile the controversy over peace aims is in full swing in Britain. The first wartime survey by the British Institute of Public Opinion, published today by the News-Chronicle, shows that a cross section of the British people answered the question "should Britain and France draw up and publish their war aims?" as follows—yes, 44 per cent; no 12 per cent; aims already clear enough, 29 per cent; and do not know, 15 per cent.

The British Labor Party's peace objectives—in the form of a declaration "of the general principles which can alone provide the real and lasting peace which labor seeks to secure" are to be stated by Mr. Clement Attlee, the Labor Leader, at a London meeting on Nov. 8 at which executives of the Trades Union Council will be present.

Further demands for allied statement on their war and peace aims come from the National Peace Council, the Executive of the National Free Church Council, the Methodist Peace Fellowship, from "57 men of science"—all Fellows of the Royal Society, from 17 representatives of the "Opinion of Young Men," from Normal Angell, H. G. Wells, Wickham Steed, from Members of Parliament and from a host of other writers of letters to the British press.

Campaign Organized

The National Peace Council is organizing a campaign to gain the support of churches, trade unions, educational organizations and similar groups for its appeal to the Government for a more precise statement of aims. Already behind the campaign are Chief Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz, and a number of prominent churchmen and intellectuals.

The National Free Church Council has adopted a resolution urging "Britain and France to define as precisely as possible their conception of the structure of desirable peace."

During the debate on "What Are We Fighting For?" staged by the English-Speaking Union, Sir Norman Angell likened Premier Neville Chamberlain's reserved statement on British aims to that of Prime Minister Asquith in 1914, both Premiers stating that Britain was fighting to prevent aggression. "But,' Sir Norman asked, "what was the guarantee that after this war we would succeed, where we had failed in 1919, in rendering aggression impossible?

Britain's Problem

"We would," he said, "fail unless we could convince other countries, particularly neutrals, that we meant to raise the principle of resistance to aggression to a binding policy applying in all cases of aggression, and not merely on occasions when we, ourselves, were directly threatened. We should convince other countries of our desire to share with them the benefits of the Empire and so induce them to share a closer union with that Empire."

In the course of the same English Speaking Union debate, Wickham Steed declared that the only way to abolish war was to abolish neutrality. He explained that he did not mean by this that neutral countries should now be fighting on the allied side, but that the principle must be established after this war that an act of aggression was not the concern merely of the countries affected, but of the entire community of nations.

H. G. Wells, in presenting his solution of the issue of the war aims, claims that the entanglements involved in "map-drawing, constitution-mongering, schemes for pledges, guarantees, sanctions, etc." can be avoided. He advocates, in a letter to The Times, the simpler expedient of the "declaration of the rights of man."

Declaration of Principles

"At various crises in the history of our communities," Mr. Wells says, "beginning with the Magna Charta and going through the various Bills of Rights, rights of man, and so forth, it has been our custom to produce a specific declaration of broad principles on which our public and social life is based, and to abide by that as our fundamental law. The present time seems peculiarly suitable and the present combat in particular."

On the other hand one also hears the man in the street expressing the view that perhaps the Government is right after all in not endeavoring to state its aims more fully in view of the enormous number of different claims being put forward for inclusion in such a statement.

"The Royal Air Force will have to drop some mighty big pamphlets if the Germans are to be given even a summary of the British people's aims," is the kind of comment expressed.

Officially, little has been added to Mr. Chamberlain's broad principles on the purpose of the war as expressed in the House of Commons in answer to Reichsführer Hitler's peace offensive. The Premier has, however, stated on several occasions that the British and French Governments would reconsider as time went on whether the allied war aims should be stated in more specific terms.

Arguments against the amplification of the war aims have been expressed by the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, in a statement to the Indian people which has been published here as a White Paper. A more precise definition of objectives, he says, can only come later, since there may be changes in the world position.

"The experience of all history," the Viceroy said "shows in these circumstances the unwisdom and impracticability of precise definition at so early a stage." He added there was not any real doubt or uncertainty in the minds of the public of India, the United Kingdom, or of any allied country as to the motives which actuated Britain in entering the war.

Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues—reasons for war and objectives of peace—are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying dispatch discusses important British developments.

Canadians Called To War Parleys

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—T. A. Crerar, Federal Minister of Mines and Resources, and a party of Government officials have arrived safely in England for the Imperial war consultations, the Prime Minister's office has announced.

Crerar is the Dominion Government's Cabinet representative at the conference called by the British Government to insure the most effective co-ordination of the Empire's war effort.

The announcement said "the duration of the party's stay in England cannot be stated at present, but as explained by the Prime Minister, the gathering is in the nature of a single conference—not a continuing war cabinet, such as was set up during the last great war."

Expert to Survey Toronto 'U' Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A survey of engineering education at the University of Toronto is to be made this fall by Dr. Dugald Caleb Jackson, an outstanding authority in this work, it was announced recently by President H. J. Cody of the University.

Dr. Jackson, Professor Emeritus of electrical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is at present completing an analytical report on the status and trends of engineering education, in which work he is supported by a grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Funds for the Toronto survey, for which Dr. Jackson was commissioned by the board of governors of the University, are provided by the Walburg Trust. The proposal was made by the Engineering Alumni Association, whose members believed it would be a good thing to have a report made in the light of engineering education elsewhere on this continent and abroad.

The NORTHFIELD CHATEAU
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.
Autumn Sunshine—Crisp Air for Golf and Nature Trail Hikes. Campfire Dinners.
Indoor Games. Bounteous Living.
A. Gordon Moody, Manager

British Find Balkan Gain In Greek-Italian Parleys

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Authoritative British sources said today that Great Britain expects Italy and Greece to reach a nonaggression agreement soon and that such a step is welcomed here as a "stabilizing" influence in the Balkans.

These sources said Britain was informed fully of negotiations between Greece and Italy, and that it was understood that such an agreement broadly speaking, would be a reaffirmation of a similar agreement reached between the countries in 1928.

Rumanian Offer

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 31 (AP)—Reliable sources reported today that King Carol is prepared to offer Bulgaria a "psychological settlement" in its territorial dispute with Rumania over Dobruja.

Vasile Stoica, Rumanian Ambassador to Turkey, was said to be on his way to Sofia, Bulgarian Capital, with the offer.

Diplomatic circles said the proposal assures new privileges for Bulgarian-speaking inhabitants of Dobruja, but held the view any actual cession of territory at this time would imperil Rumania's existence as a nation.

Rumanian possession of Dobruja was confirmed in the World War settlement. Recent reports have indicated that Soviet Russia is prepared to back Bulgaria's claims to the territory.

Despite the precarious diplomatic situation, Rumania has been experiencing a war boom by selling food and supplies to neutrals and belligerents.

Agents clamored for seagoing freighters to take 100,000 tons of grain to Italy and another 100,000 tons to England. River boats and railroad cars for shipment of 300,000 tons of grain contracted by the Reich were at a premium.

Although market reports were sketchy, authoritative sources said one grain deal with Germany was completed at almost twice the world market quotation.

Italy, Turkey, and Greece were reported contesting with Germany for a share of Rumania's oil.

The Government took steps to prevent internal prices from skyrocketing. Industrialists were ordered to report their raw material needs for a year in advance so there would be no excuse for a price boost on claims of shortages.

Eyes on Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 31 (AP)—Increased Russian attention to Bulgaria was indicated yesterday in reports that the Soviet Legation here will be expanded to form Russia's key diplomatic station for all the Balkans except Turkey.

It was learned from reliable sources that Arkadii Lavrentikiff, new Soviet Minister to Sofia, was expected today with at least two new secretaries for his already increased staff.

Super-Destroyer Sent to Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—At a Naval base "somewhere in England" last week, quietly and without any of the ceremony usually associated with such events in peace-time, the British super-destroyer Kempenfelt became the Canadian ship Assiniboine and passed to the control of the Canadian Government, the Department of National Defense has announced.

The Assiniboine, latest addition to the Canadian Navy, is a flotilla leader or super-destroyer and designed to be a flagship to a group of destroyers. Launched in 1931, her displacement is 1,390 tons and her length on the water line 326 feet.

Armed with four 4.7 inch guns, in addition to eight torpedo tubes and smaller armament, the Assiniboine requires a crew of 175, including officers. Her speed is listed as 35½ knots.

Canadian Drillers' Footage Figured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Diamond drill operators in Canada working under contract on mineral deposits during 1938 drilled a footage of 2,296,773—almost 435 miles.

Canadian Guards Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The anti-sabotage guards force of some 800 men, drafted by the Ontario Government to protect hydro plants and other strategic centers, are now employed as a special auxiliary force of the Provincial police on a permanent basis, as a result of recent reorganization by Attorney General Gordon Conant. The force, which will be uniformed and under Provincial police discipline, will retain its name, "Veteran Guards, Ontario Provincial Police" and will come under the direct authority of the district Provincial police inspectors in their respective jurisdictions.

The reorganization was announced by Mr. Conant after his failure to persuade Federal authorities that the work of guarding power plants and other properties essential to the prosecution of the war was the responsibility of the National Defense Department.

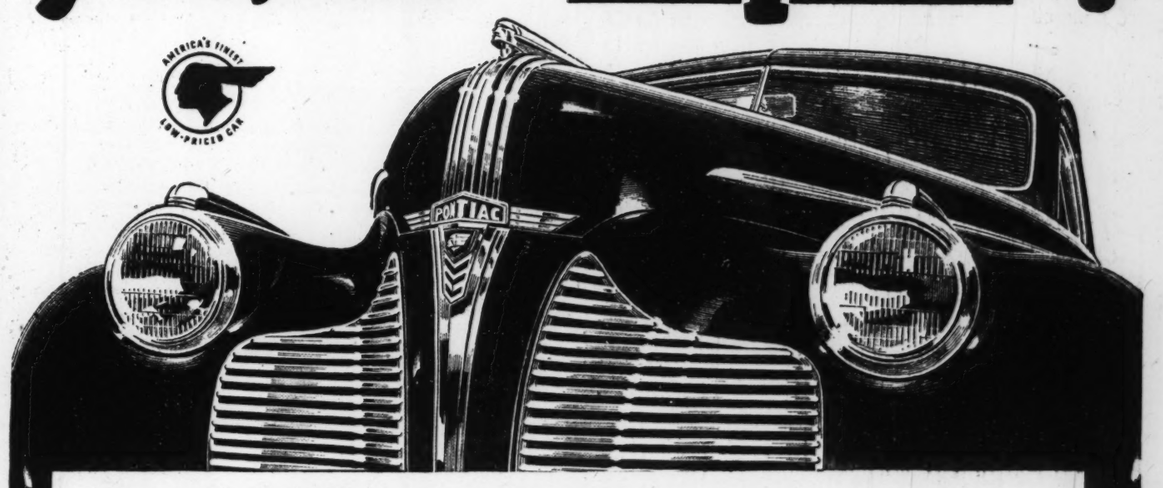
The guards will be trained by experienced regular police constables, and put on a permanent basis of monthly employment. The men must be more than 42 years of age and under 60, and they must at least meet the requirements of military category "Class B." No trained mechanics may be enlisted. These guards are to be enlisted from the districts where they are to be stationed.

Early California Gun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Interest in the subject of coast defenses these days has brought to light the first cannon brought into California: "El Niño, the child, a 20-inch toy-like gun which was carted by Gaspar de Portal in the first overland expedition from Mexico in 1769 The piece is part of the Antonio Coronel collection now on display at the Los Angeles Museum.

Have you ever seen a Pontiac "Torpedo"?



The style sensation of the New York show is taking America by storm!

IT'S GREAT TO STRIKE out boldly in a new direction—create a totally different kind of motor-car beauty—have it viewed by authorities and the great motor-show throngs—and hear it acclaimed as the hit of hits! Because Pontiac's new Torpedo styling has "clicked"—and "clicked" in the way that foretells a nationwide sweep to Pontiac! So if you haven't inspected the 1940 Pontiacs—be wise and don't buy until you do! You'll see irresistible external beauty matched by appealing interior luxury. You'll see added length—added room—added comfort in the biggest, most beautiful Pontiacs ever built. There are 17 sixes and eights to choose from—and any one will lead the style parade!

Pontiac for Pride and Performance

PONTIAC SIX PRICES BEGIN AT $783
PONTIAC TORPEDO PRICES BEGIN AT $1016
delivered at Pontiac, Michigan. Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories—extra. Prices subject to change without notice. General Motors terms to suit your purse.

See Your Nearest Pontiac Dealer

Flint Took On Supplies at Tromsö

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31 (AP)—The United States Government-owned freighter City of Flint, under control of a German prize crew, was reported in advices reaching here today to have taken on large supplies of fresh meat and water yesterday outside the Norwegian port of Tromsö.

The vessel was said to be flying the German flag. As a prize ship, the City of Flint was unable to enter the harbor anchorage, but reports here said this difficulty was solved by moving the vessel at slow speed in Tromsö Sound, while a motorship came alongside and made a transfer of supplies.

The City of Flint, en route from the Russian port of Murmansk to Germany, was said to have lingered for three hours in Tromsö waters, although the transfer of supplies took only about an hour

No Unofficial Contacts

During this time, Norwegian officials were said to have made certain there was no contact between the vessel and the shore, other than those authorized officially. Officials at Tromsö declined to make any comment on the vessel.

Tromsö residents who saw the vessel said they were unable to determine whether the 41 American crew members of the ship were on board.

After tarrying at Tromsö for three hours, the City of Flint was reported to have been escorted back to international waters by a Norwegian Coast Guard boat, by way of Malangen Sound. It was said to have proceeded on a course which should have brought it off Lofotens by midday today.

Reich Circles Hopeful

Meanwhile the German prize crew was given an even chance in shipping circles today to escape detection of a blockade-dodging voyage along the rugged coast of Norway, en route to a German haven.

Naval-Air Battle

By the Associated Press

A battle between two German bombers and a flotilla of British destroyers off the Dogger Bank in the North Sea Oct. 30 was reported by the British Admiralty.

The announcement said there were no casualties on any of the British warships and that none of the vessels was damaged in the exchange of fire. It was not known whether the Germans suffered any casualties.

The North Sea engagement came shortly after the first German air raider over England since the war's start was sighted on the Northeast Coast. Aerial fighters went aloft but it escaped, the Air Ministry said, before contact could be made. No bombs were dropped.

Previous German flights were directed at the Firth of Forth in Scotland and the Scapa Flow naval base in the Orkney Islands, rather than at England.

In Paris the French General Staff announced officially that France had lost merchant ships totaling 41,000 tons to German undersea and surface raiders during the first two months of the war.

During the same period, a communiqué added "we captured four ships, one of which, the German freighter Halle was sunk by its crew. Three others of a total of 19,000 tons are being made use of by us. Since hostilities began our merchant fleet has therefore been reduced 22,000 tons or about 1 per cent of the total sea-going tonnage."

The Finnish steamer Juno, 1,241 tons, sank in the North Sea Oct. 30 following an explosion. Nineteen of the 23 persons aboard were landed in England by the Norwegian ship Minona. Five of the rescued were women.

Sinking of the British steamer Cairn Mona, 4,666 tons, by an "explosion," was disclosed Oct. 31 when 41 survivors were put ashore somewhere in England. Three of the crew were reported missing.

Neutrals Declared Safe With Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 31

An Admiralty spokesman commenting on the American request to Britain to avoid unnecessary danger to the American crew of the German-captured City of Flint, said today: "Naturally, we won't expose the crew to 'unnecessary danger.'

"We don't sink ships on sight," he said. "This is an American ship carrying a British cargo. . . . We don't sink American or any other neutral ships."

Patrols Active

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—The master of the Greek Line steamship Nea Hellas, which docked today bearing 920 passengers, including 397 American citizens returning from Southeastern Europe, said his vessel was halted twice by British Mediterranean patrols and once by a French battleship in the Atlantic.

Duce Shakes Up Cabinet And Changes War Staff

(Continued from Page 1)

nor Nannini as Undersecretary of Reclamation in order to carry out the extension of Italy's tillable land in the campaign for agricultural self-sufficiency.

Signor Nannini was succeeded as Commissioner of International Migration by Giuseppe Lombrassa.

Signor Muti, who has been active in the Fascist Party since the march on Rome 18 years ago and now becomes the Party Secretary, is a World War veteran. He was one of D'Annunzio's legionnaires in the seizure of Fiume.

One of the first members of the party, having joined in 1919, he was often wounded while fighting with its strong-arm squads. He fought as a volunteer aviator in the Ethiopian war and was among the first group of Italian aviators to go to Spain as volunteers in the Spanish civil war. Going there July 18, 1936, he remained throughout the war, which ended last spring.

Signor Muti also commanded the advance column of Italian troops which occupied Tirana on last Good Friday's invasion of Albania. He is one of the few living holders of the gold medal for valor. Last August he was named inspector of Fascists abroad and a member of the new Chamber of Fasces and Guilds.

General Starace and Signor Alfieri had been Fascist kingpins more than three years, since the last previous shake-up in Signor Mussolini's recurring "changing of the guard."

General Starace served in the Ethiopian war and was commander of a column which cut itself loose from the main forces and marched on Gondar. A few days ago he was awarded the silver medal for valor for gallantry in that action.

As Party Secretary he was credited with sponsoring some of Fascism's direct movements, including anti-Jewish laws, the campaign to purge the country of all lingering anti-Fascist elements, and the attempted elimination of the third-person form of address.

It was General Starace who fathered the idea of having Fascist officials jump through hoops of fire to demonstrate their virility.

Signor Alfieri had been mentioned for a possible diplomatic assignment to London in July, but the post by filled by Giuseppe Bastianini.

Gen. Francesco Pricolo, Commander of the Second Territorial Air Zone, replaced Squadron General Giuseppe Valle as chief of the Italian Air Forces.

Signor Alfieri has been Minister of Propaganda since June 9, 1936, and as long ago as 1929 was Undersecretary of the Ministry of Corporations in the Mussolini Cabinet.

Last year, he forbade publication of foreign comic strips with the exception of Walt Disney's productions, and on Aug. 11 this year concluded with the German Propaganda Ministry a pact for intensive collaboration in journalism, propaganda, the radio, screen and stage.

New Minister of Propaganda

Alessandro Pavolini, President of the Confederation of Artists and Professional People, becomes Minister of Popular Culture in the reorganization.

Ferruccio Lantini was named President of the National Institute of Social Insurance; Guiseppe Cobolli-Gigli, President of the Italian General Petroleum Agency, and Cornelio di Marizo, President of the Confederation succeeding Signor Pavolini.

The Cabinet shakeup, first in three years, places in new jobs two Fascist notables widely credited with pro-German tendencies—Lieut. General Starace and Signor Alfieri.

Facts Behind Third-Term Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

pose was to launch a third-term boom as the means of preventing collapse of the President's New Deal program.

That the C. I. O. leader gives sensational publicity to the project indicates his continuing irritation with President Roosevelt. But Mr. Lewis' personal position does not greatly perturb the White House. Indeed, there is a distinct feeling that such attacks do more good than harm, and that if the President does run for a third term the C. I. O. wing of organized labor could not possibly support his Republican rival. Indeed, some regard as an ideal political situation the attacks of labor leaders like Mr. Lewis, while labor's rank and file voters continue to give their support.

League Will Not Aid

However, Mr. Lewis' letter means that Labor's Nonpartisan League, the political organ of C. I. O., will not take part in the projected Western States meeting, and the publicity now given to the meeting may crimp that particular effort at organization. The meeting was to include progressive leaders from 11 states, and according to Mr. Lewis was being organized by Norman H. Littell, Assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of the Lands Division, and Marshall E. Dimock, Second Assistant to the Secretary of Labor.

Other Obstacles

The proposed meeting has encountered many prior obstacles. Its date has been postponed, and latest meeting time was to have been in January, probably at Salt Lake City, Utah. But various left-wing or progressive leaders, like Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, (D) of Washington, and Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, had declined invitations to attend.

Mr. Lewis attacks the "surreptitious manner in which the organizers have worked," "the doubtful source of its finances," the "questionable legality under the Hatch Act of the activities of Littell and Dimock," and "the slight to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) of Montana, and other great liberals in the West who have not been consulted and who are slated to be excluded from the conference."

At the White House today, Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, said neither he nor Mr. Roosevelt had heard anything about the proposed conference. This inferential disavowal of the meeting may be added to Mr. Early's rebuke last week to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for his reference to a third term. It means that whatever prior relation the White House may have had to these third-term balloons, it feels constrained to deflate them afterward.

Action Unlikely

Actually, of course, President Roosevelt is not at all likely to take himself out of the third-term picture. He still assumes that any such statement would reduce his political influence for the coming months. And, after all, he cannot foresee world conditions which may make a third term a logical step in the eyes of a national majority. In short, third-term trial balloons will keep on flying in the coming weeks and months; they will be sent up and rudely jerked back to earth; and the determination of the issue itself hangs upon the evolution of world events primarily, and domestic politics secondarily.

Finnish Statesmen Weigh Russian Hints

Wide World

J. Eljas Erkko
Foreign Minister

Dr. Juhu Passikivi
Negotiator at Moscow

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which won easy victories in the Baltic in its dealings with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, ran into stormy weather when it intimated to the Helsingfors Government that it would be wise to send a mission to Moscow. The Finnish Government took its time in taking this hint, and the Diet is extending the Government's power in case of war.

Finns Ready to Resist Soviet Demands?

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 31 (AP)—On the eve of the departure of a Finnish delegation to Moscow with Finland's "final answer" to Soviet demands today, the Diet hurried bills to passage which will give the Government a clear hand in case of war.

The Diet's action appeared to bear out predictions in diplomatic circles that Finland's answer to Russia granted few, if any, concessions.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Finland was proceeding on the basis that an agreement could be reached, but the general feeling in political quarters was that a stalemate would result from the current trip to Moscow.

Finland's reply to the Soviets will be submitted to President Kallio for final approval just before the delegation departs.

One of the Diet's bills would give the Government broader powers to execute work decrees and handle private property for military purposes.

Gifts to a new defense fund reached the equivalent of $1,000,000. The Government announced it would offer about 2,000,000 pounds of coffee for sale outside rationing restrictions at increased prices. This measure is expected to raise $800,000 in Finnish marks.

The negotiating committee headed by Dr. Juhu Paasikivi is expected to reach Moscow Thursday morning.

The Ministry of Interior, in asking border residents not to return to their homes, said the situation which caused their original removal had not changed.

The air of having made a definite decision pervaded Government circles.

The task of digging air raid shelter trenches and other defense preparations went ahead steadily.

The Government decreed a 20 per cent increase in tobacco prices, half the advance going to the National Treasury for defense expenses.

The Foreign Office declined comment on reports circulating here that Russia had asked for a 50-mile coastal strip and four islands in the Gulf of Finland for military purposes, the right to participate in fortification of the Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, and a Soviet-Finnish military pact.

Exact nature of the Russian demands remained secret, but the Government was taking the position that Russia needed no bases on Finnish soil in view of concessions already obtained from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Athenia Carried No Guns, British Envoy Tells Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The liner Athenia carried no guns, munitions of war, or explosives on the voyage on which it was sunk, the State Department has learned on formal assurance of the British Government.

Furthermore, "the Athenia was not sunk by contact with a British mine, by a British submarine, by gunfire from one of His Majesty's ships, or by internal explosion; according to the evidence in the possession of His Majesty's Government, she was sunk by a submarine."

A letter to this effect was transmitted to the Secretary of State by the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States. It contained categorical answers to several charges made by a passenger on the Athenia, Gustav Anderson of Evanston, Ill., which were given wide publicity throughout the United States, and now becomes an important part of the complete information being collected by the State Department before making its final report on the sinking in which 28 Americans are believed to have been lost.

Conversation Denied

Mr. Anderson had stated that he had received his information directly from B M. Copeland, Chief Officer of the Athenia. Mr. Copeland had sworn in an affidavit "that he had never discussed with Mr. Gustav Anderson the question whether or not there were guns aboard the Athenia," Lord Lothian's letter said.

Mr. Anderson had said the ship had been strengthened to carry deck guns, and was to be outfitted as a commerce raider for the return trip. The British reply stated: "At the time of her sinking, the Athenia was neither armed nor stiffened to receive armament of any kind, and it was not intended to use the vessel as an armed raider, armed merchantman, or in any other offensive capacity at the end of the voyage on which she was sunk."

British Deny Charge

Mr. Anderson had said the vessel was finally sunk by British gunfire so as to prevent it from becoming a menace to navigation. This charge was denied.

The Ambassador's letter also declared that the ship carried neither securities nor monetary bullion.

The State Department will receive a detailed report from the British Admiralty at a later date, in which the evidence collected by British authorities on the incident will be made fully available to the Department's officials who are still preparing the official American verdict on the disaster

French Finances 'in Order'

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—France's foreign exchange reserves, Finance Minister Paul Reynaud asserted today, are "stronger today than when war was declared," despite "gigantic expenses incurred abroad in two months."

M. Reynaud, addressing a national committee charged with coordinating moral and economic rearmament with military, said that "the return of capital, begun a year ago, continues."

He called this war "psychological perhaps more than military," in stressing the need for "moral resistance" of the nation.

"I do not know if future historians will say that German financial collapse has been the underlying cause of the war, but I know that you can tell France that French finances are in order."

He appealed for the French to buy armament bonds to "make the war shorter and victory certain."

Gold holdings of the Bank of France at the end of August, as recorded in the bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board, approximated $2,714,000,000.

This figure did not include the gold held by the French stabilization fund. The last recorded figure on the stabilization fund's gold was $477,000,000 for May.

In 1934, before the huge gold flow toward the United States had drained much of the French gold reserves, France's holdings of the metal were around $5,500,000,000. Much of this represented liquid funds of other countries which had been sent to France in the early depression years out of fear of currency depreciation.

French gold holdings are rated second in size only to those of the United States, which total more than $17,000,000,000.

Bullitt Is Guest At Wartime Show

PARIS (AP)—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt was the guest of honor at a military theatrical performance staged "somewhere in France" Oct. 30.

High ranking officers escorted Mr. Bullitt to the performance. "The Star Spangled Banner," played in his honor, was broadcast over all French radio stations.

Mexico Grants Funds For Children's Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A special allotment of 250 pesos daily has been assigned to Monterrey from Federal funds, for the equipping and running of a Home for Children, which will take in and care for orphans and also serve as a day school.

Ontario Oil Fields Increase Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—Crude petroleum totalling 100,986 barrels was taken from Ontario fields during the first half of the current year, comparing with 81,198 barrels in the first half of 1938.

Soviet Meets

(Continued from Page 1)

ing class but bloody sacrifice and hardships."

Turning to Russia's own position in the changing international picture, Mr. Molotoff said that "thanks to our consistently pursued peaceful foreign policy, we have succeeded in considerably strengthening our position and the international weight of the Soviet Union."

Russia's neutrality stand was "in no wise contradicted" by the entry of Soviet troops into Poland to participate in partition of that State, he said.

"Our troops entered the territory of Poland only after the Polish State had collapsed and actually ceased to exist. Naturally we could not remain neutral toward these facts, since as the result of these events we were confronted with urgent problems concerning the security of our State."

Mr. Molotoff for the first time disclosed the officially admitted Russian casualties incurred in occupying the Eastern half of Poland—737 fatalities and 1,862 wounded.

Two-thirds of the casualties occurred in taking over the Western Ukraine, he said, adding that 300 planes were among the large quantities of war supplies captured.

Premier Molotoff dwelt on the "changes that have taken place in the relations of the Soviet Union and Germany since conclusion of the Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact"—which came a few days before the outbreak of the European war.

"Instead of enmity, which was fostered in every way by certain European powers, we now have a rapprochement and establishment of friendly relations between the U. S. S. R. and Germany," he said.

Premier Molotoff declared "this radical change in relations between the Soviet Union and Germany, the two biggest states in Europe, was bound to have an effect on the entire international situation."

He said his previous estimate of the importance of the Soviet-German nonaggression treaty had been confirmed by subsequent events and paid particular attention to "the collapse of Poland."

"One swift blow to Poland, first by the German Army and then by the Red Army, and nothing was left of this ugly offspring of the Versailles Treaty which had existed by oppressing non-Polish nationalities," he said.

Berlin Criticizes U. S. For Double War Policy

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—Criticism of the United States for a "two-fold yardstick" policy in connection with the European war was voiced yesterday by the German Foreign Office mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.

The semi-official commentary cited as "symptoms" the case of the City of Flint, American freighter now held by a German prize crew, and the "differentiating treatment" of armed commercial ships and U-boats by President Roosevelt, with its "dangerous obliteration of the character of war and trade ships."

[President Roosevelt at a press conference on Oct. 20 when asked about the possibility of extending to surface vessels of belligerent European nations the restrictions he imposed by proclamation on the use of American ports and territorial waters by their submarines, said he did not think the two were analogous.]

Flint Serve a Purpose?

The Foreign Office commentary said the manner of the "snatching up" of the City of Flint affair "points to the fact that responsible officials in America are permitting the case to be pressed more and more into a fixed direction."

"It hardly corresponds," the Korrespondenz continued, "to the spirit of impartiality if on the one hand 'a case' is to be constructed for a definite actual purpose at the expense of all possible propaganda methods out of a prize affair which was carried out orderly with strict consideration for the men and goods and which is to be objectively settled before a German prize court.

"When, however, on the other hand numerous American ships are brought in and subjected to criminal search, such disturbances do not appear worth mentioning because it is English action."

Korrespondenz pointed to recent speeches by President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring in which they said the United States was determined to keep out of war and the United States Senate's action in approving repeal of the embargo act.

From the joy which prevailed in England and France, it must be assumed, the commentary added, "that at least in the eyes of the Western Powers those assurances of the President and his War Minister were not to be taken so seriously after all."

"The lifting of the arms embargo," the commentary said, "alone could hardly justify such enthusiasm if it was not imputed at the same time that this was only the first stage.

Cites Athenia Case

"Even if the attack on the Athenia did not immediately lead to the desired goal, there remained—especially since all American doors stand open for English propaganda—always enough other possibilities to induce the desired second step and, if still necessary, the third step.

"Symptoms" such as the City of Flint "did not exactly discourage such seriously nursed hopes in the West."

[The Athenia, a British passenger ship, was sunk Sept. 3 in the North Atlantic. The British charged a German submarine torpedoed it. Dr. Joseph Göbbels, German Minister of Propaganda, charged the ship was sunk on British command with the object of getting America into the European war.]

The Korrespondenz recalled President Roosevelt's statement at Chautauqua, N. Y., on Aug. 14, 1936, that it was a "tragic series of small decisions" which led to the United States' entry into the World War.

It concluded that the desire of the American people without doubt is to remain neutral, but that "according to another sentence of Roosevelt's Chautauqua speech, the effective maintenance of America's neutrality depends today as in the past on the wisdom and determination of those who at a given moment 'occupy the office of President and Secretary of State.'"

Cash and Carry Sale of Milk Approved by U. S. Commission

(Continued from Page 1)

can be cut off the price by wagon delivery through sale in stores, though some chain store executives declare they could sell milk for two or three cents less and still make a profit if permitted.

Defends Detroit System

In its report to the T. N. E. C., the Federal Trade Commission defends the Detroit cash and carry system which broke the prevalent milk price in that area.

Theodore H. Montague, President of the Borden Company, and Thomas M. McInnerney, President of National Dairy Products Corporation, and others, had filed charges with the T. N. E. C. that George A. Johnson, President of the Johnson Milk Company, of Detroit, who undercut the home delivery price there with cash-and-carry depots, underpaid his workers and farmers from whom he got milk, in other words, that he reduced the price of Detroit milk at the expense of milk producers and workers.

The Federal Trade Commission after its investigation of these complaints declare them untrue.

Price Found Better

"Mr. Johnson undoubtedly pays his farmer producers a better price for all their milk than does the Michigan Milk Producers Association," the F. T. C. reported. "Investigation also discloses that the wages paid by Mr. Johnson to his workers compared very favorably with those paid by other distributors who maintained unionized plants."

The Commission also said that National Dairy, which has absorbed 360 independents, made profits each year during the depression, ranging from 2.5 per cent of net sales in 1934 to 7 per cent of net sales during 1930 and 1931. On the basis of investment, earnings during 1936 amounted to 15 per cent, 11 per cent for 1937, and 12 per cent for 1938, according to the F. T. C. report.

The price of retail milk delivered in bottles is higher in Washington than in any other large city, amounting to 14 cents a quart (Boston, Baltimore, Louisville, Kansas City, San Francisco, 13; Philadelphia, Milwaukee, 12; Dallas, Los Angeles, 11; Detroit 10.5) contrasting to the cash-over-counter price of Mr. Johnson at Detroit of 6, 7, or 8 cents a quart, depending on butter fat, the Commission reported.

Of the fluid milk consumed in Washington last year, Chestnut Farms Dairy, a subsidiary of National Dairy, sold 55.5 per cent. The F. T. C. reports the net earnings of Chestnut Farms last year as 30.8 per cent on the capital outstanding or 15.68 per cent on total investment.

Figures Questioned

The Fortune Magazine article, which held that milk could be reduced as much as four cents a quart from its delivered price by sales over the counter, is questioned in New York City by one of the principal milk companies there, Sheffield Farms. Store sales have been in operation in New York City for at least three years, reports L. A. Von Bomel, President of the Company.

The ENLARGED SEPARATE SMALL SIZE DEPARTMENT

With the removal of the entire Baby Department to its delightful new quarters we have been able to greatly extend the Separate Small Size Department. The growing popularity of this department has long since made an enlargement inevitable. Here in this softly lighted and tastefully decorated new salon, the woman with a small figure can choose clothes which are specially styled to suit her and in sizes to fit her without drastic alterations. There are better stocks to choose from and ample fitting rooms to "try-on" in comfort.

SCHOFIELDS
The Headrow, Leeds 1, England

YORKSHIRE...famous for Wool

and

BROWN, MUFF'S

Notwithstanding the troublous times through which we are passing Bradford is still the centre of the Wool Textile Industry, and BROWN, MUFF'S still one of the finest departmental stores in Yorkshire. More than ever will BROWN, MUFF'S traditional policy be appreciated, since advertising is the Shop window, and Post orders the test of Quality, Value, and Service.

You may write with every confidence or ring BRADFORD 2890.

BROWN, MUFF & CO., LTD., BRADFORD

When Rain 'Pours Down' 'Kendall's' are Up in Arms

Protecting fortunate owners from wind and wet, and should your present Umbrella begin to fail, Kendall's can make it as good as new. Revarnished, Renovated and Rewired . . . Prices from 2/11.

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
82 Branches in England and Wales

Shop at Binns
for Everything for Everybody
RESTAURANT AT EACH STORE
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
SUNDERLAND, NEWCASTLE, CARLISLE, DARLINGTON, MIDDLESBROUGH, DUNFRIES, EDINBURGH, West HARTLEPOOL, South SHIELDS

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Liverpool's Foremost Fashion Specialist
George Henry Lee & Co Ltd
are now making special displays of
NEW AUTUMN MERCHANDISE
Basnett St. Royal 7070 Liverpool

Binns Limited
★ Nine Great Shopping Centres at Your Service
Mail Orders Filled
SUNDERLAND, NEWCASTLE, CARLISLE, DARLINGTON, MIDDLESBROUGH, DUNFRIES, EDINBURGH, West HARTLEPOOL, South SHIELDS

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
WARDS
Depository Removal and Storage Contractors
OFFICES
Park Parade. Tel. 4133

FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in
Liverpool Birkenhead Wallasey
Oswestry Chester Colwyn Bay
Southport Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Gave Business Touch to City

Col. Henry M. Waite
First City Manager of Dayton.

F. O. Eichelberger
Present City Manager of Dayton.

City Manager Plan Praised As Fixing Responsibility

By F. O. Eichelberger
City Manager, Dayton, Ohio
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—The selection of good, public administrators is more important than the plan of local government to be administered. At the same time, we see no reason why that plan cannot be the best available. It is like putting good tools into the hands of good workmen.

The City Manager plan of municipal government is a good tool, and when guided by good officials will give good government with less effort and expense than other forms of government generally found in operation in this country.

Why? Because it is simple. It is most responsive to the electorate. It is similar in form to that which has successfully guided big business corporations, in that the legislative or policy determining body is elected by popular vote and the administrative head is appointed. Thus the choice of the executive head may be based on the experience and fitness of the applicant, while a selection by popular vote leaves those qualifications largely to chance.

Before Dayton adopted the City Manager form of government, it studied carefully two other forms permitted by the Ohio Constitution.

The Federal (Council and Mayor) plan was rejected, because under this plan responsibility is divided between the Council and the Mayor. It would mean a possible change of the executive head every two to four years, together with the usual upheavals accompanying such changes, involving department heads and trained personnel, whether good or bad.

It does not lend itself to a continuing policy and is not designed primarily for service.

Dayton rejected the straight Commission plan, because it combined legislative policies with administrative duties. Collectively, the Commission is a council; individually, the Commissioners are administrative heads of departments. Here again responsibility is divided. There is no head to the Government.

Under the City Manager plan, authority is centralized in the Council; and there the responsibility is definitely fixed. The people need look no further. The City Manager is appointed by the Council and serves at its pleasure. He is responsible to the Council for the efficient operation of the various departments of the Government. He is given the opportunity to select his immediate subordinates, who assist him in the management of the City's business.

Before Dayton adopted the City Manager plan of government, its citizens elected a council of 15 members every two years; also, a Mayor, a Solicitor, an Auditor, and a Treasurer for like terms. These officers, being responsible only to the electorate and representing two or even three political parties, were not inclined to work together harmoniously; and as there was no responsible head to the Government, there was no way to enforce co-operation in the public interest.

Authority not being centralized, there was nobody to be blamed. In other words, the "buck was passed" back and forth.

After 25 years of continuous use, Dayton people have refused to amend the Charter in any respect, although there have been several attempts so to do.

Flood Halts Industry in North China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—More than 2,000,000 persons are affected by the extremely serious North China flood conditions rendered doubly bad by war conditions.

Press dispatches have told about the submersion of considerable areas of Tientsin but few persons realize that not only the foreign concessions of Tientsin, but the whole country for 50 miles around, is under water which doubtless will freeze when winter comes.

That means famine in China, a land where virtually everyone subsists on a narrow margin with almost complete dependence on current crops. Most foodstuffs cannot be grown on flooded land nor can there be preparation for spring growing when the soil is beneath an ice blanket.

No one seems certain as to the reasons behind present conditions but war undoubtedly plays some part in the matter. Rains of last summer were unusually heavy but this factor in itself is not enough to afford full explanation. Those rains fell within so brief a period that the Hai-ho river from Tientsin to its mouth was unable to take care of the excess. There is a possibility that dikes were cut in military operations.

The Japanese concession at Tientsin has been practically wiped out, their flourishing import business has been halted, stock losses have been huge, half-built factories were damaged severely and "reconstruction plans" for North China were set back for months if not years.

The only part of the Tientsin foreign areas not flooded were the Italian Concession, a small part of the former Russian Concession, and the Bund along the river which was not covered because the excess of water came not from the river but from areas behind. British, French, and Japanese concessions, and the former German areas, were under from two to nine feet of water.

This situation almost halted movement, to say nothing of ordinary business life. A few areas could be plied by rickshas (where the water was not over three feet) but the pullers demanded fares in terms of dollars rather than cents, and passengers had to sit up on the folded-back hoods with their feet on the seats. Boats were extremely scarce and, for China, high-priced, and all sorts of strange craft were improvised out of tubs and rafts.

Most shops, bakeries, and newspapers closed down, but some shops resumed business from their second stories.

Tientsin Concession Cut Off Without Fuel

By the Associated Press

Tientsin, China, Oct. 31

A coal shortage threatened increased suffering in the Japanese-blockaded British and French concessions today as hard-pressed occupants faced the season's first wintry blasts.

Foreign communities, under blockade since June 14, could look across the Hai River and see huge piles of fuel, but the Japanese refused to permit these stocks to reach them.

Restrictions have not been eased, foreign residents stated, despite Japanese reports that "Kuomintang and Communist agents," alleged object of the blockade, had left the area.

American and other foreign exporters reported they experienced great difficulties in obtaining merchandise through the barriers.

Japanese sentries now are requiring all persons who pass through to have their legs and footwear sprayed with a disinfectant, which foreign residents said damaged their clothing.

Japan Inquires

HONOLULU (AP)—An incident in which a United States customs officer allegedly was barred from boarding a Japanese training ship because he would not bow to a sentry brought promises Oct. 30 of a written explanation from Japanese consular officials.

J. Walter Doyle, Collector of Customs, asserted a statement on the Japanese side of the incident, which occurred at Hilo, had been promised him within three days by Binjiiro Kudo, Japanese Acting Consul General.

H. Stanley Wilson, Customs Inspector at Hilo, said he attempted to board the vessel Yakumo to present courtesies of the port but was stopped by a Japanese sailor and told he would have to bow to the sentry at the foot of the gangway.

Mr. Wilson did not board the Yakumo, but called for a Japanese officer, who met him on the dock. Mr. Wilson said he gave the officer the letter of courtesy and "removed myself from the proximity of the vessel."

Italy Starts Reclaiming a Farm Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—This winter sees the start of Italy's newest and most widely spread program of land reclamation and reform, comprising extensive schemes in the south, in Sicily, in Apulia, in the districts round Milan and in the former kingdom of Albania.

In Sicily 1,250,00 acres of farm land formerly held by landed proprietors are to be broken up into peasant small holdings and hydraulic works and irrigation schemes costing more than $20,000,000 are to be put into effect.

In the tableland of the Apulian Tavoliere toward the southeast extremity of Italy a start has already been made on what will finally be a 1,300,000-acre small-farms scheme.

Near Milan a 70-year-old irrigation project is due to get moving early in November. This scheme, aimed at lessening Italy's dependence on foreign coal at the same time as improving working conditions for land laborers and increasing the production of crops, involves development of 200,000,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power and the irrigation of 88,000 acres of difficult land.

Large Albanian Project

In Albania 500,000 acres of barren land are to be reclaimed, it is now stated, as part of a 1,200,000,000 lira ($70,000,000) long-term project for increasing Albanian wheat and hide production and improving the cattle business.

Of all these extensive and expensive schemes the one which the Italian authorities claim best illustrates their methods in dealing with agricultural problems is the Sicilian land reform. For here, they say, is a complete example of what is called out here "integral land reclamation." This is a phrase which the Fascist Government has chosen to signify that in each land reclamation or reform project the hygienic, economic, agricultural and social aims are not separated. An irrigation scheme, for instance, is not seen just as a plan for bringing water to the land; it becomes a farm scheme, a roads scheme and perhaps most important from the Fascist point of view, a colonization scheme. Italy has for long been a country of badly distributed population and one of the fundamental aims of land reclamation in Italy is the recolonization of the land—the redistribution of population—and the increase of production so that the country will bear more easily still further increases of total population which from one of the aims of the Fascist Government in its determined campaign to become "truly a Great Power."

In relation to Sicily, it is perhaps interesting to note that the authorities have declared the hope and expectation that many Sicilians now in Tunisia will return to re-colonize their former homeland.

Dividing Silician Estates

The Sicilian project foresees the total abolition of the Latifundia, private, landed property. In its place are to be provided under the present plan, 20,000 peasant small holdings. Each holding—in reality a small farm—is to be complete with a house, a silo and stables. The total cost of this part of the scheme is put at more than $120,000,000.

But under "integral land reclamation" there is much more to be done. Hydraulic works, irrigation and land reclamation, and wells to the cost of $20,000,000 are also envisaged.

Even here the commitments of the Government do not cease. Although it is officially stated that the whole project is being financed on the "collaboration or expropriation" principle, a further sum of $40,000,000, it is said, is to be set aside to help landowners.

In this connection Lord Bridport, British owner of large Sicilian estates given to Nelson after the Battle of the Nile, in a letter to The Times of London, has welcomed the scheme but remarked that in 1937 he began forming self-supporting farms, but could not get very far through lack of financial assistance from the authorities.

Payment Made in Stocks

The financing of these vast land reforms presents very considerable problems to the Italian Government. The Mussolini law of 1923 envisaged the expenditure of 7,000,000,000 lira on land reclamation over a long period. Since then further demands upon the Treasury have come through Empire colonization schemes, which are in essence the same as home colonization.

Where landlords are able to provide the funds themselves they are expected to do so. Where they cannot they are sometimes given assistance and sometimes have their land expropriated. In the event of expropriation the owner is paid by the Government an indemnity which is in the form of Government stocks sufficient to produce an equivalent income to those he was getting from the land before reclamation.

Such an arrangement appears to do the work of a forced levy and produces for the Government further national investment, besides a "national bounty" in the difference between the income from the unreclaimed land and that from the land when irrigated, reclaimed and intensively cultivated.

In reclaimed areas increases of productive value up to 2,000 per cent are not uncommon although the general level is, of course, somewhat lower.

The Pontine marshes reclamation, perhaps the most celebrated, cost the state approximately 100,000,000 lira in 10 years. The value of the land has risen from four lira per acre to more than 200 lira. In 1938, 72,000,000 bushels of cereal were produced from the former waste land. Altogether 60,000 persons find a living on the one-time marshes, either on one of the small farms (25 to 75 acres) or in one of the five towns that have risen.

New-Old Milan Project

In the new-old Milan project, which is more of a hydro-electric power and irrigation scheme than a land reform, financing is to be divided between the government and the local agricultural and industrial interests. Altogether $900,000 are to be provided by the state and $600,000 by local industrialists and farming organizations.

In Albania almost the entire costs fall on the Government, which proposes to expend more than $70,000,000 on reclamation and on the improvement of cattle breeding, which as the basis of Albania's export trade is expected to produce in future some of the needed foreign currency.

A further value of Italy's continued land reclamation is its absorption of a large number of jobless. On July 1 in this normally but not exceptionally active year, 60,787 laborers were engaged in reclamation and public works schemes.

U. S.-Soviet Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

ing. Their task is complicated by a rising concern in the American press at Russia's role on the German side of the war, as typified by Walter Lippmann's comment that Russia was "the nightmare behind the nightmare."

The Soviet View

The following is an outline of the Soviet view of the situation, as pieced together from evidence available here. The Russian leadership at Moscow has been reading in its press reports from the United States of an increasing array of incidents which it considers to have a weathervane character. The resumption of the Dies inquiry with the attendant drive against Communists or near-Communists in Government positions; the police action against Earl Browder for passport forgery; the "capitalist" drive for repeal of the arms embargo with its attendant aid to "British imperialism"; the bitter and numerous attacks of the "disillusioned" left wingers in the United States who have turned against Moscow since the pact with Germany.

Continuing: the efforts of Ambassador Grew at Tokyo to come to agreement with Japan, which might be construed as the beginning of a joint effort to avert a Red China; the Roosevelt "interfence" at the time of Russia's demands on Finland; and all this against the background of "capitalist" American Ambassadors sent to Moscow, the fact that for some time the United States left Russia without an American representative, and the known presence of a faction of "upper class" officials in the State Department who consider that revolution from the left is the ultimate opponent of modern society.

Opposition to Russia

Essaying these forces of opposition, the newly expansive Russia finds an increasing rigor of opposition from a United States which, but for a few miles of the Bering Straits, almost has a Russian frontier.

Its tendency is to revert, therefore, to its primary conviction that a capitalist nation is inevitably anti-Communist and a rival imperialism is inevitably opposed to an extension of Russian territory or influence, and that the United States as a capitalist democracy will in the end follow the path of the Spains, Munichs, and Pragues which Britain and France have blazed.

On the other side, there are those at the State Department here who see Russia as an expanding imperialism, capable of joining with Japan to partition China, foment unrest in India, and already bringing pressure to bear on the Near East at several points and on the Scandinavian neutrals. There is a division of opinion as to how to cope with the situation, some feeling that a determined military stand of the democratic powers and their allies is the only ultimate solution, and others seeking to avoid an ideological conflict which would have the racial misunderstanding between Slav and western stock to fan it, and to work for universal limitation of arms after the present war as the chief way out.

Legion Ready to Serve, But First Seeks Peace

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly of Detroit, American Legion Commander, declared Oct. 29 in a statement released at National headquarters here that the Legion would offer its services to the Country, "whenever there is an emergency in which it can act."

He pointed out, however, that the Legion had asked President Roosevelt and Congress to "preserve the peace, sovereignty and dignity of this Nation and to support that action by expanding our armed forces immediately," and had pledged itself to promote peace.

Hollywood 'Hitler-Beast' Film Banned in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—"Hitler—Beast of Berlin," a Hollywood movie, was rejected Oct. 30 by the New York State movie censors.

Irwin Esmond, Director of the Reviewing Board, said the film was turned down because it was found to be "inhuman, sacrilegious and tended to incite to crime."

Henry Rathner, the producer's representative, declared the decision was a violation of constitutional rights and said "we'll fight this to the highest court."

Court Blocks German Grab

NEW YORK, Oct 31 (AP)—A decision which may save thousands of estates in this country from confiscation by foreign governments was on record in Surrogate's Court today.

The ruling, made by Surrogate George Albert Wingate, blocked an attempt by the German Consul in New York to claim the $6,000 estate of Isaac Wiedberg, a Brooklyn burlap bag dealer. The Consul had presented what purported to be a power of attorney in a printed, undated form.

Surrogate Wingate said Mr. Wiedberg left the money to his Jewish wife and three children, who, he said, had fled Germany and "escaped from the immediate territorial jurisdiction of the Gestapo (German Secret Police) and its concentration camps."

The Surrogate said his decision, which invoked a new law, was based on what he described as "common knowledge" that certain foreign governments have seized the assets of legatees to promote "international banditry" and to promote un-American ideologies "which have now plunged the continent of Europe into a second great war."

In cases where an estate subject to confiscation is shared by foreign beneficiaries, Surrogate Wingate added, it is the duty of the Court to impound their payments.

In the Weidberg case, Surrogate Wingate ordered that after 60 days the money be turned over to the City Treasurer until "it is demonstrated that the sums can be paid without confiscation."

The Court made it clear that the ruling did not in any way conflict with the existing treaty between the United States and Germany and did not constitute an impairment of any right under a properly executed power of attorney.

Rymill Honored For Explorations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Australia—The United States Consul, Charles A. Hutchinson, has announced that John R. Rymill, the South Australian antarctic explorer, has been awarded the David Livingstone Centenary medal of the American Geographical Society.

This is in recognition of his work as leader and organizer of the British Grahamland expedition under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, the British Government, the committee of the Discovery and the Polar Institute. From January, 1935, to March, 1937, the Rymill expedition carried out extensive ground and aerial mapping work in Grahamland from a base on the Argentine Islands. Authorities have regarded these surveys as probably the largest and most accurate of the Antarctic Continent ever made.

Mr. Rymill is owner of a large sheep station at Penola, in the southeast of this State.

John Rymill
South Australian wins medal for Antarctic research.

Indians Had Rules For Visiting Relatives

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Paiute Indians of California know what to do about visiting relatives. The Indian Office disclosed that a provision in the Constitution of the tribe says:

"Visits from relatives or friends of those having residence on the reservation shall be permitted, but shall be limited to 14 days at any one time, and shall not exceed 30 days in any one calendar year."

Reich Completes Plan to Transfer German Latvians

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—Latvia and Germany signed a treaty on Oct. 30 completing arrangements for the repatriation of an estimated 65,000 German-Latvians to the Reich.

The treaty was negotiated by a German commission. Transfer of the Germans to their homeland already has started.

Germany continued to withdraw Germans from the Baltic area, which Adolf Hitler has conceded to be in Russia's sphere of influence. More than 2,000 Germans arrived at Danzig from Estonia and Latvia in three days.

The number of Germans now repatriated for settlement of the western sections of former Poland was placed at about 5,000.

Passenger Group Elects

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—C. C. Bonter, Montreal, Quebec, was elected President of the American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers at its 81st annual convention here Oct. 27.

Hotels and Resorts

California

El Encanto
SANTA BARBARA CAL.
On the Riviera
ON THE COAST HIGHWAY
FRANK J. McCOY HOTELS
Flower Lands of Hospitality!
Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA CAL.
173 Miles North of L.A.
270 Miles South of S.F.

San Francisco

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
SAN FRANCISCO'S
NO LIQUOR SERVICE
All Rooms Outside
All with Tub & Shower
All with Radio
Drive-In-Garage
Adjoins on Taylor St.
$2.50 to $3.50 FOR ONE
$3.50 to $4.50 FOR TWO
Downtown P. TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.
TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

The Broadmoor
"The Hotel of Distinction"
Wonderfully Furnished
Sutter at Gough, San Francisco
Featuring quiet and spacious two and three-room suites — Transient and Permanent attractive rates.
Family Groups Solicited.

HOTEL Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO
Down town on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00, one person; $4.50 to $6.00, two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two person. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

Los Angeles

4077 W. 3rd St.
KIPLING HOTEL
Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet home-like atmosphere. In residential district away from noise. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS $2 Daily with bath. Attractive Weekly and Monthly Rates.

New Northern Hotel
$1.00 a DAY
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES
MUtual 1135
2ND AT HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES

Colorado

DENVER, COLO.
OLIN HOTEL
Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist
Room and Bath from 2.00 Single, 3.00 Double, 4.00 Twin Beds
Dining Room—Prices Reasonable
NO LIQUOR SERVED
Management
John Huntington W. T. "Billy" Briggs

The Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S
Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for information
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

England

Opposite the British Museum
THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell St., London, W.C. 1
Hot and cold water, telephones and free electric heating in all bedrooms. Numerous private bathrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6 per night
or with private bathroom from 11/6
Inclusive Terms and illustrated Booklet on application.
Telegrams: Thackeray, London.

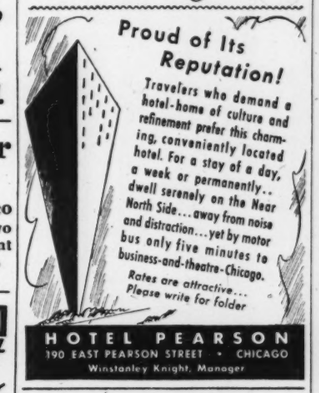
Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American Foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8.
Bennett E. Tousley, General Mgr.

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
Harrison Cook, Res. Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays.) Write for information.
ROOM BATH MEALS Fri. to Mon. $10
$12, $14 Per Person
E. Ernest Todd, Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

Chicago



Proud of Its Reputation!
Travelers who demand a hotel-home of culture and refinement prefer this charming, conveniently located hotel. For a stay of a day, a week or permanently... dwell serenely on the Near North Side... away from noise and distraction... yet by motor bus only five minutes to business-and-theatre-Chicago.
Rates are attractive... Please write for folder
HOTEL PEARSON
190 EAST PEARSON STREET • CHICAGO
Winstanley Knight, Manager

Kansas City, Mo.

Re-Newed Throughout HOTEL PRESIDENT
From $2.50 Every Room with Shower and Bath
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI
14th & BALTIMORE

FOUR FINE HOTELS
IT'S THE Pickwick IN KANSAS CITY SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO
IT'S THE CLARK HOTEL IN STOCKTON, CAL.

St. Louis, Mo.

YOUR GUIDE TO GOOD LIVING IN ST. LOUIS
Hotel Mayfair
All rooms with bath—radio reception

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure. Famed Southern Food. Unsurpassed Service.
JAS. "PAT" O'HAUGHNESSY, Mgr.
The Roosevelt $3.50 up

New York City

Much more for a little more is true economy... much less for a little less is false economy... people who know the value of money are particularly partial to The Waldorf-Astoria.

THE WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th
New York

Monitor Readers
Receive Special Courtesies at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St. Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath, $3.00 up
Double room with bath, $5.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel. 120 West 44th St., 300 rms., 300 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK." H. B. Cummings, Mgr.
44TH ST. HOTEL

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate
600 rooms
Rates: Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Florida

SETTING FOR A MILLION Smiles

WELL OVER A MILLION people came to Miami last year—over a million smiling faces paid tribute to Miami's matchless array of Sunshine Sports, to its greater climate and recreational advantages, its key position as the metropolitan hub about which all South Florida activity revolves.

THEY PROVE by their example that Miami vacations are, with a little planning, within reach of any reasonable vacation budget.

COME NOW—Early arrivals have widest choice — millions of dollars in new accommodations added this year. Long term rates are most economical—so plan now, come now.

MIAMI

ALL IT TAKES IS A LITTLE Planning

74° WARM
Average Daily Maximum for the winter season according to U. S. Weather Bureau Figures.

FREE: MIAMI "TROPI-QUIZ" BOOKLET with natural color photos and full information on costs, sports events, accommodations—answers to all your questions. The coupon will bring your copy. Mail it today!

MIAMI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (47)
Miami, Florida.
Please send copy of New "Tropi-Quiz" Booklet
Name
Address
City State

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Workshop Campus—With Students From All Walks of Life

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where 'Ivied Towers' Are Rooms In the Shadow of Steel Mills

And 'Collegiate Youth' Are Young and Old, Workers and Housewives, Adding to an Incomplete Education

By Bernice Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Chicago, Ind.

"I go to State U." In this part of Indiana such a statement doesn't necessarily mean shady campus walks, collegiate young folks only, and ivy-covered buildings. It's far more likely to mean classes in a building in the shadow of giant oil tanks or in buildings darkened by the smoke of near-by steel mills. Classmates may be young high school graduates, steel workers, railroad hands, housewives, bankers, farmers, chemists, or school teachers. They may read their calculus problem with a lusty midwest twang inbred by a farming ancestry of several generations, or they may recite an Elizabethan sonnet in the broken guttural tones of a mid European slavic nation.

For here in northern Indiana a region often called the workshop of the world since it harbors some of the world's largest steel mills, Indiana University has one of its largest extension centers. This extension program, with other active centers in Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and South Bend, is bringing a college education, culture, and activity, to any who desire it, and is at the same time becoming a definite part of every day community life. Although an orthodox college curriculum is offered in addition to other activities, there are no demands of grades, degrees, or credits, unless a student desires them.

Eighty Occupations

The Calumet Center was established in 1932 at the request of local citizens and today has an enrollment of over 1,400 students from some 25 surrounding communities and representing nearly twice that many nationalities. Some 80 different occupations are represented by the students whose ages range from 16 to 60.

Classroom space for late afternoon and evening meetings is furnished in high schools in East Chicago, Hammond, and Gary, with the faculty supplied by the University. The curriculum is organized to appeal to and serve all, whether they be young people just starting their college work or adult men and women, who are interested in any course for a variety of reasons.

Regulation college subjects, ranging from the traditional freshman English to the higher philosophies and mathematics, are offered. Each course is open to all with no prerequisites demanded. Thus is happily accommodated the railroad switchman, who has always wanted to know more about Shakespeare, the housewife who wants to write short stories, the Old World scholar who wants to add American classics to his "read list," and the banker who has always had a yen to experiment in a laboratory.

Public Speaking

Among the most popular are the courses in public speaking, which have produced such good results that a community speaker's bureau has been formed. Members of the bureau, all former students, both young people and adults, are available to provide, without charge, talks for such projects as community chest drives, Boy and Girl Scout work campaigns, safety programs, Armistice Day, National Book Week, club programs, and various educational topics.

Out of the creative writing class has grown the La Boheme literary society, which produces its own publication, "New Wings." That the contributors work with material at hand is expressed in the titles which include "Sketches in Steel," "Steel Workers' Dream," and "Skyscrapers."

The regular program of courses, in addition to fitting the prescribed college curriculum, is designed to fulfill the needs of the community. Thus, the classes in chemistry, physics, and mechanical drawing are well attended by employees of the steel mills, oil refineries, and other industrial plants, as well as boys who are doing their preliminary work for the Purdue University State engineering school.

A number of special courses have been provided from time to time to fill requests of residents. Because there are so many men who want to become better salesmen, there have been several sales training courses. There have also been special courses in journalism, advertising, radio, and social work.

Music And Art

Music and art are being instilled deeper and deeper into the community life through the Calumet Center. The Calumet Symphony Orchestra is believed to be the only adult orchestra sponsored by a State university yet located in another city. The orchestra is represented by 29 different nationalities and the ages of the musicians range to differences of 40 years. There are also three choral groups operating on a similar basis.

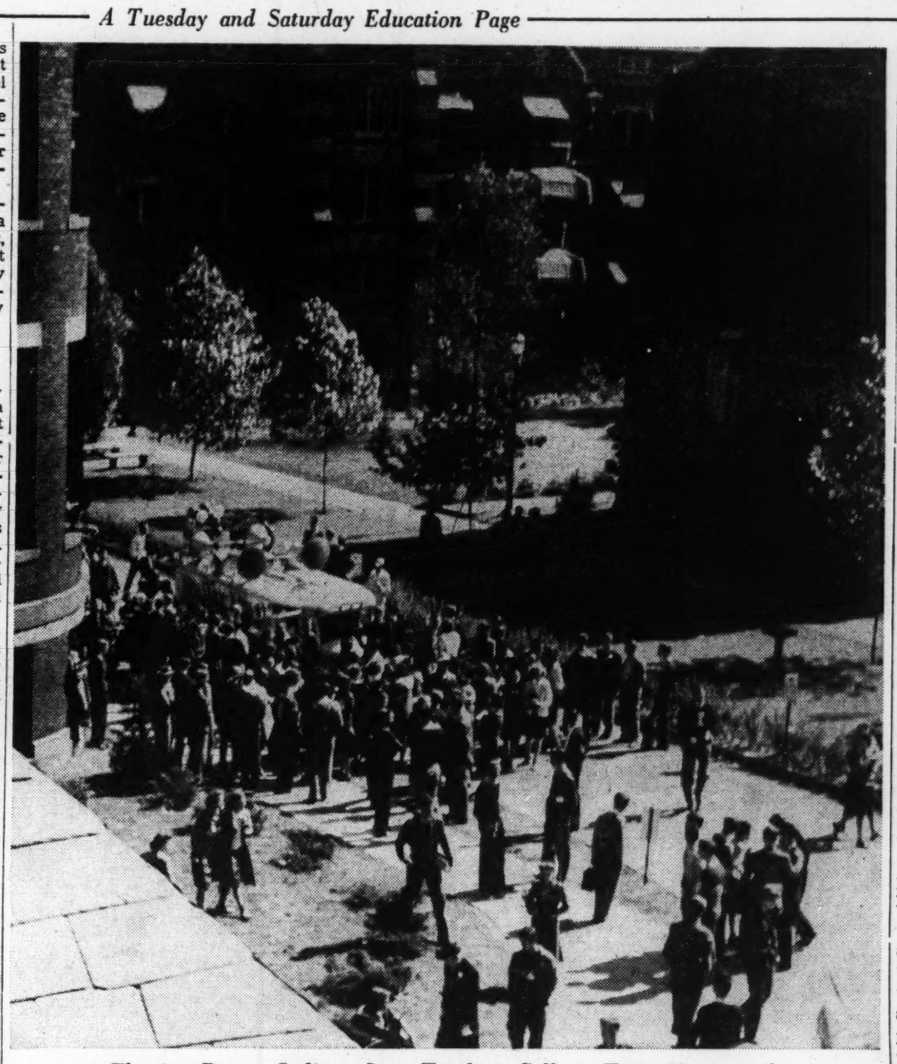
Last year the Calumet region music festival was inaugurated with some 600 adult musicians taking part before an audience of over 3,000 people. High point in the careers of all the musical groups have been the trips by chartered trains to the State university campus at Bloomington, where concerts were given. This project served a double purpose, it helped the local musicians to feel they belonged to the State University and helped students at the State University become acquainted with the rest of their student body from the far corners of the State.

With the spread of music, art-loving residents also asked for a place where they could paint, draw, and sculpture with benefit of professional criticism. They now have this opportunity and also exhibit their work in an annual show at the music festival.

Forum and Lecture Courses

Forum and lecture courses running from eight to 12 weeks at a time are an auxiliary development of the extension center. Attendance has risen with the shorter hours given laboring and industrial groups under new labor legislation. A series on nature study included discussions of the famous adjacent Indiana sand dunes. Others have covered labor problems, parent education, social problems, great philosophers, and current subjects of interest.

How much this extension center may eventually grow, even its leaders hesitate to predict. They point, however, to the many young people who through lack of funds would otherwise not be able to secure a start on their college education. They point to the increasing interest of the laboring and industrial groups in education. And most important of all, they point to their new administration building, now under construction, which they hope will form the nucleus for a campus all their own in the days to come.



Election Day at Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Ind.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This city always has been a hotbed for politics, and it pervades the campus of Indiana State Teachers College as students gather between classes to listen to a sound truck blaring out the issues of the annual fall class and Student Council elections. Members of the faculty think the elections are a good exercise in practical government, and social studies classes borrow regulation election equipment for the actual balloting. In addition to sound trucks, the two rival parties staged torchlight parades, and political rallies for a week before the voting. Prior to that they carried on their politics underground, and thwarted efforts to hold a primary election by sifting out their organization differences and offering two complete slates. The result was a landslide for the Coalition Party, composed of a minority of sororities and fraternities with strong unorganized student support.

Looking Starwards by Radio

Tuning along the short wave band of an all wave radio receiver at 10:30 p. m., E. S. T. on Wednesdays, you'll find the World Radio University's series "Looking Starwards" on the air. Conducted by Loring Andrews, long associated with the Department of Astronomy at Harvard, these fifteen minute broadcasts are bringing listeners talks about astronomy with that direct, easy-to-understand approach for which Mr. Andrews has long had a reputation.

The broadcasts of the World Radio University, sponsored by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation of Boston in co-operation with neighboring schools and colleges, are heard on the short waves through Stations WRUL and WRUM. "Looking Starwards" is to be heard simultaneously through WRUL operating on 11.73 megacycles (25.6 meters) for listeners southwest of Boston and WRUM operating on 15.13 megacycles (19.8 meters) for listeners south of Boston.

A second opportunity to hear these talks is given on Fridays at 5:30 p. m., E. S. T. when they are repeated by electrical transcription. At that time WRUL may be tuned in on 6.04 megacycles (49.6 meters) independent of the listener's direction from Boston, and WRUM on 11.73 megacycles by listeners in Europe.

The courses broadcast by the W. R. U. are planned to foster a close association between the broadcaster and his listeners. Particularly is this true of "Looking Starwards" where a free flow of questions is invited from those listening in. Current broadcasts deal with the solar system.

Completely non-commercial, the World Radio University offers unusual opportunities for listener participation. Full details are available on request.

Vassar Alumnae Working For Scholarship Endowment

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

As part of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of Vassar College and the 25th of the services of Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken as its president, the Associate Alumnae and the trustees are planning to present to the college in June, a gift of a million dollars for scholarship endowment. It is also hoped that an additional million may be raised for general educational endowment.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Associate Alumnae it was announced that already 56 gifts had been made, totaling $494,000. In addressing the alumnae, Dr. MacCracken deplored the end of free teaching under the European despotisms, and stressed the obligation laid on America to assume "the trusteeship for the old ideals of scholarship, freedom of teaching and of learning, freedom of thought and speech."

Dr. MacCracken went on to say that although American colleges had not suffered from tyranny over their teachers, they had lost ground in other ways by overworking them through large classes and routines of unnecessary detail. He pointed out the need for increased endowments for American colleges to offset this danger and also that of brilliant men and women being turned away from teaching by the enticement of higher salaries in other fields. In meeting these situations, it has been necessary for the colleges to increase their fees, which he warned, might lead to restriction of the numbers of students for whom the colleges chiefly exist. On behalf of the students of America, the colleges are appealing for increased endowments for scholarships.

Since the opening of Vassar in 1865, scholarships have been one of the most important phases of its program. In establishing the college, Matthew Vassar gave almost his entire fortune. Included in the original endowment was $50,000 designated for scholarship aid. Last year almost one-quarter of the student body received scholarship aid in whole or in part.

To Take Part in Civilian Pilot Training

The University of Wisconsin has been notified by the Civil Aeronautics Authority of its selection to participate in the civilian pilot training program now being inaugurated, and that a quota of 50 students has been allotted to it. The work will be under the direction of the University Extension Division.

The course is open to qualified University students 18 to 25 years of age and to a limited number of others. Applications are being received by the field organization office of the University Extension Division. The ground instruction will be given by University instructors, and flight instruction by approved instructors at an airport near Madison.

Two courses are offered: (1) Aviation ground school course, teaching theory of flight, aircraft, aircraft engines, and parachutes; and air navigation, meteorology and air commerce regulations; and (2) flight instruction, giving 35 to 50 hours' training for solo flying.

Foreign Students at Hollins College

Many a college graduate counts as deeply enriching his or her campus friendship with some student from a foreign land. Casual association in a classroom often leads to closer acquaintance and a high regard that comes in time to embrace also the country which is home to the foreign student. The thousands of students who have come and gone from other lands to the colleges and universities of the United States have contributed largely to the growing understanding between the peoples of their countries and the people of the United States. This year, understandably, will see fewer such students from European countries; more from Latin America. But the very difficulties that hinder the usual international flow of students point to the need for increasing the friendship between peoples that this exchange of students has done much to foster. Those foreign students who are able to carry on their studies in the United States this year are more than ever welcome.

The group shown here are students at Hollins College in Virginia. They are, standing, left to right: Erica Brown from Belgium, Zorahayda Ramirez de Arellano from Puerto Rico, Emy Lou Hart from Brazil; seated, left to right: Diana Harrison from England, Felicidad Ramirez de Arellano from Puerto Rico, Barbara Hudnut from Honolulu, and Anita Rihani from Mexico. Not present for the picture was Ann Riggs from Panama.

Keeping Abreast of the News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker tells us how in the midst of a busy day she gets her paper read regularly. I wonder if some of the rest of you have good workable methods for keeping abreast of the news. If so, you might like to share them.—Chairman.

* * *

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

I should like to express my appreciation for being brought closer to the Monitor readers through the columns of The Youth Round Table.

By answering two letters printed in this column I have gained two wonderful "friends," for although I have never seen them, I feel as if I know them personally.

I love to write and to receive letters, and I would be very happy to answer anyone anywhere who would write to me.

My favorite pastimes are hiking, biking, traveling, photography, and I am also interested in art work.

Part of my lunch hour every day is spent reading the Monitor. It helps me to gain a truer perspective of world events.

(Miss) R. K.

* * *

Meeting Place of the World

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

I am so grateful that the Monitor has the Youth Round Table where so many young people of the world may get together and express their ideals and hopes for the future.

I was an ardent follower of the Mail Bag, and established many friends through it, and I hope to follow the Round Table in the same manner.

I now have 12 foreign correspondents, and a number of correspondents in the United States. I hope to be able to add to the number. I would be delighted to write to anyone, any place.

As a Social Science major in my junior year of college, I have found my foreign correspondents enlightening as to the present European situation.

I was most enthused a few weeks ago, when the girl who represented Britain, in the Chicago Music Festival, came from Darlington, England, for my first correspondent came from Darlington. It seemed to bring my English friends even closer.

(Miss) V. B.

* * *

Another Poetry Enthusiast

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

Writing and poetry are my hobbies, and through the Round Table I have contacted several fine penfriends with the same interests. They write most helpfully and interestingly to me, and I feel much gratitude for the Round Table, which has made this possible.

Recently I read the letter of Miss H. F. of Illinois in the Round Table and noticed her suggestion about forming a Poetry Circle. I have since written to her and asked to be admitted to the circle, when and if it gets started; and that is the purpose of my letter today: to contact some other writers who may be interested, but missed Miss H. F.'s letter.

Again I want to thank the Round Table for the good work that it is doing, and I hope that I will hear from several who read this fine column.

(Mrs.) E. R.

* * *

Our Real Vocation

Ohio

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

It has been quite sometime since I have shared a few words in our weekly round table, but I have certainly enjoyed hearing from the many speakers each week.

So grateful to hear of the many different youth groups, over the world, who use The Christian Science Monitor as their main feature. It certainly is a wonderful, clean newspaper that brings so many educational and interesting articles of current interest to us daily. The series, "The World at Your Fireside," is splendid material for the many Monitor groups that are spread over the Country, as well as useful in starting groups.

I have been an ardent supporter of The Christian Science Monitor for some time and am assisting on the Circulation Extension Committee here in our city, giving of my services that others may benefit in receiving good clean journalism.

I do so enjoy hearing the many speakers tell of their picturesque city or progressive country, their different hobbies, their vocations, and discussing educational and current subjects with their fellow members all over the world.

Speaking of hobbies and vocations, I have had several hobbies, such as dancing, singing, etc., but now my main hobby is sharing love and happiness with my fellow man. And vocations have been numerous—general office work, shipping clerk, retail shoe salesman, multigraph and mimeograph work, electrical sales, and display work. But now it has unfolded for me to do nursing, at the present, another opportunity to share the good and help our fellow man. I send greetings, friendly greetings to all you Round Tablers over the world, yes and to our Chairman.

(Mr.) C. G. W.

* * *

Yes, when we have reached the point of knowing that our real vocation is "helping our fellow man" we have progressed somewhere, haven't we?

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Both the Dignity of Labor And The Worth of Learning

At Tuskegee Institute These Are Taught Together

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tuskegee Institute, America's most widely publicized school for Negroes, is a symbol, a stirring symbol, of what prayer and hard work can accomplish. It is, moreover, an unanswerable challenge to discouragement. For any student, for any teacher, for any community working against great odds, Tuskegee is evidence that any people can gain for themselves the essence and rewards of education.

It is easier to speak of Tuskegee in terms of the ideal it is working out, than it is to describe it as an institution. As an institution, it is comprised of farm lands and equipment, besides 110 fine buildings, most of which have been erected by the students themselves. Situated in the rolling, tree-graced country of middle Alabama, the Colonial architecture of its campus seems as much a part of the landscape as the great oaks and pines which rise from the red clay soil. All in all, it illustrates that blending of industry with education which has made the school a notable success.

Ideal Of Booker T. Washington

Yet these outward appearances seem of secondary importance when they are considered along with the spirit of consecration to an ideal which permeates the place. Keenly alive it is, the devotion with which the Founder, Booker T. Washington, sought to work out for his people the best of educational opportunities. It is evident that his hopes, no less his sacrifices, are well remembered.

A reading or rereading of his autobiography "Up From Slavery," is the best possible beginning to a visit to Tuskegee, where you will find yourself welcomed with a most heartening graciousness. His story is a study in the elements of civilization, a study in humility, self-knowledge, temperance, cooperation, and patient zeal. From the first, Dr. Washington saw what few men of his own race were then ready to admit, that the Negro must learn the dignity of labor as well as the contents of books before he would be truly educated. Now this philosophy is held to be universally applicable, and Tuskegee is only one of many working examples of it.

Understanding Their Problems

If the emphasis on academics seems stronger than it was at first, this is partly because a college must now "worship the god of credits," President Patterson told us. On the other hand, the fact that Tuskegee can do this proves what strides have been made by the negro race in 60 years. Then, when the school opened, most of the applicants for admission could neither read nor write, and most of them were penniless. Now, thanks to a progress which has been greatly encouraged by his white neighbors, the young Negro usually enters equipped with a high school diploma, and often he is encouraged by financial assistance from home. For the student who must earn his whole tuition, however, a five-year course is provided which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Under this arrangement, a worthy pupil may work for the school for two years while he attends night classes, thus earning his way to finish the last three years of work on regular schedule.

The first pupils at Tuskegee cooked their community meals in a large iron pot. Thus, from the beginning, living was not separated from learning. Now the young people eat in a spotless dining hall of generous proportions, where student chefs earn their living with an efficiency which any maître d'hôtel would admire. Indeed, of the 1938 graduating class, of whom 187 out of 190 are known to be employed, a substantial number are working as hotel dietitians or chefs. But Tuskegee's graduates are also in demand as teachers, agricultural extension agents, and mechanics. At the very beginning of the semester, the head of the printing department told me that he already had demands for at least 25 pressmen and linotype operators.

Roots Deep In Religion

That this practical education has its roots deep in religion is the unescapable conclusion of the observer. Tuskegee's restful chapel, ample and inviting, bespeaks the genius with which the Negro race is relying on its aspirations. Three chancel windows, done in beautiful stained glass at the famous Lamb Studios in New York, take Negro spirituals for their themes whereby to illustrate the hard work, the praying, and the joyous living which uphold true education. The center window, picturing the Wise Men as they reverence the Christ Child, artistically declares that the three main races of mankind, in seeking genuine enlightenment, have a basic unity.

Educational Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"New York Learns," prepared by the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration in New York City. M. Barrows & Co., New York. $1.50. A guide to the educational facilities of the metropolis. All branches of formal and self-schooling are surveyed from nursery school through colleges and high institutions. Museums, libraries, laboratories, broadcasting stations, and many other agencies are covered. Teachers, vocational counselors, social service workers should find this volume very useful. Also the layman interested in cultural improvement.

* * *

"Federal Activities in Education," by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C. $.50. An analysis of the way in which the Federal Government, even in the absence of a national school system, has influenced educational affairs in the United States; how its policies and practices have affected education in the separate states, and a description of its own extensive educational undertakings. Concise and readable, this study should prove useful to students and workers in education who need to have available an up-to-date review of the educational work of the Federal Government.

Emory Experiment

Fifteen students and four instructors moved an Emory University (Atlanta, Ga.) biology class to the ocean for six weeks last summer as the University set up a marine biology station at Beacon Beach, Florida.

Using one of the beach hotels as a dormitory and the beaches, gulfs, and bays as their main laboratory, the class took a full-credit course in marine biology entailing individual study projects on subjects which ranged from mosquitoes to sharks.

—From the Emory Alumnus

Adult Education Association to Stress Education for Democracy

An active program of adult education for democracy will be undertaken by the American Association for Adult Education, the director of this Association, Morse A. Cartwright, announces in the October issue of the Journal of Adult Education. The program represents a shift in emphasis from study and evaluation of adult education to experimentation, demonstration, and research. The change will take place at once, according to Mr. Cartwright, if adequate financial support can be obtained.

"The outbreak of war in Europe and the consequent proclamation of neutrality by the United States profoundly and gravely affect democratic processes in this country," Mr. Cartwright states. "Adult education leaders for many years have asserted the close relationship that necessarily exists between the education of adults for citizenship and the wholesome functioning of democratic processes. The American Association for Adult Education, its officers and board members, have assumed certain far-reaching responsibilities for the interpretation to the public of the interdependence of the ideas and ideals of adult education and of democracy. No phase of adult education transcends in importance the self-imposed training of the citizen for the duties of self-government.

"In these crucial times it is important not only that we maintain our free and independent adult education programs and forums for the discussion of controversial issues as they arise, but also that we multiply opportunities for open discussion of national and international questions that affect us as Americans. This leads inescapably to the conclusion that experimentation, demonstration, organizational promotion of adult education opportunities, and research in the preparation of materials for study at every adult level should proceed on an enhanced scale."

ADULT TRAINING
SOCIAL COUNSELLING
reveals the potentialities; unfolds the latent talents; directs the natural energies toward the achievement of the personal goal.
Morning, Afternoon and Saturday Groups. Registration for November group, October 31-November 3 and 5.
HENRIETTA ROBINSON, Social Counsellors, 902 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston, Mass. Hub. 6961

Happy Years For Your Son

At a private school that is attuned to his particular needs, your son will develop his abilities in happy fellowship with teachers and students of character.

Finding the right school is greatly simplified if you consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They are published on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

SCHOOLS—British Isles
FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools. 60 acres park lands and playing fields.
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 326

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost institution for dramatic training.
Winter Term Begins January 15th
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

COEDUCATIONAL
Write for Attractive VIEW BOOK
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

De Lacey, Host

WAITERS LIKED De Lacey. It may have been the cut of his clothes, or the meticulous correctness of his tips, or the promptness with which he would send a dish back if it failed to meet his approval. Perhaps it was that he read a menu in French as readily as one in English. Or it may have been because De Lacey, when he looked at a waiter, recognized him as a fellow man in working clothes, trying to get along.

In the nature of his business, De Lacey took many dinners out and it was usual, on these occasions, for him to take his guests to a certain room of a certain club, to a certain table in the corner, where a waiter named Hermann attended to their wants with a high degree of skill and a minimum of conversation.

It would be nice to say that De Lacey and Hermann had reached a solid basis of friendship, but it would not be true. Neither would have been so presumptuous. But it is correct to report that, over the years, each had developed respect for the other as a specialist in his department: that is, for De Lacey as a diner and for Hermann as one who understood the peculiarities of diners. For that reason, when he dined alone, De Lacey rarely consulted the menu at all; Hermann merely suggested something, De Lacey motioned acquiescence and the job was done.

* * *

One evening, however, De Lacey had as guests a Mr. and Mrs. Beacher and their son, Bub, the latter full of fidgets and inquisitiveness and intense interest in his surroundings. He twisted about in his chair and observed the other diners. He gazed open-mouthed at the crystal chandeliers and at the murals, and was amazed no end by the illuminated fountain which occupied the center of the dining-room.

He was startled and hugely impressed with himself when Hermann said: "Good evening, sir," and handed him a menu. The "sir" was a new experience. Responsibility settled upon him immediately; he opened the menu and began to read, starting with the first word in the upper left-hand corner.

De Lacey devoted himself, meanwhile, to his maturer guests. He was on familiar ground, they were not; he set himself to make the rough places plain. He had a comfortable, old-clothes manner of going at such things. Silverware, for instance—he could look at an array of forks as though it were a great nuisance; a twitch at one corner of his mouth said plainly that the display was merely a foible of the waiter, but that to complain would injure the man's professional pride and therefore he, De Lacey, was willing to put up with it.

* * *

If there threatened the slightest uncertainty about the correct choice of silver, De Lacey utilized a beautiful "balk motion," as a baseball player might call it—a half-reach for a fork, a delay while he made some remark, a lift of the finger meanwhile which said plainly that, when he finally got around to it, he was going to pick up that fork right there. Which gave the uncertain one ample time to get his thoughts in order, even to anticipate the play and select his own fork first.

De Lacey believed in having pleasure from his guests, and he found none in the company of the ill-at-ease. It was his business to make them feel at home in the fewest possible moments. He took the menu from Hermann and turned to Mrs. Beacher, who was clutching her own pasteboard in damp fingers and regarding the type with a blank and desperate eye.

* * *

"It is a problem," said De Lacey. "I know that nothing we are going to get here tonight will equal good, home cooking. However,—" and his fingers brushed the line that said *La tortue claire*—"I know that the turtle soup is excellent. And the roast beef is prime. They specialize in it here."

"I should like that," said Mrs. Beacher.

"Me, too," agreed her husband.

Bub, his lips moving as he bent over his menu, had worked his way to the lower right-hand corner of page one. As De Lacey looked at him, he began reading page two. He said nothing.

* * *

De Lacey talked himself down the page to *Les petits fours glacés*, and was finished with the parents. They began to look about and enjoy themselves. But not Bub. He had read clear to the last line and was starting in all over again. His expression had darkened. He squirmed, he scraped his feet, he scowled at the page as though his concentration would cause the missing words to spring into type. De Lacey, as man to man, asked: "Bub, what do you see that sounds good?"

"The trouble is, I don't see it," answered Bub.

"Why, Robert!" exclaimed Mrs. Beacher.

Bub's lower lip protruded. "I thought surely a place like *this* would have 'em,' he said. "But I've looked all over this bill of fare and I don't see it. Unless it's by some foreign name—Mr. De Lacey, does any of this fancy language mean hot dogs?"

De Lacey's fist struck the table smartly. "Do you mean to tell me," he exclaimed, "that there are no hot dogs there?"

"I can't find 'em."

"Let me see." De Lacey scanned the page. "You are correct. And it isn't right. When people come here, they are entitled to find what they want to find. Hermann!"

He raised a finger and Hermann, alarmed, emerged from his *emplacement* behind a palm. "Something is wrong?"

"Indeed something is wrong," said De Lacey. "My own club has embarrassed me before my guests. Look at the menu, Hermann. Three pages of type and no hot dogs. Get me the captain."

* * *

Hermann disappeared and returned with the captain, a bowing mixture of consternation and solicitude. De Lacey said: "Captain, for twenty-two years I have belonged to this club and never before have I had a matter that I couldn't settle with the waiter or the chef. But I want you to look at this menu. You had time to put in *les asperges vertes, Mousseline*, but you never thought of good American hot dogs. My guest wishes hot dogs, and there are no hot dogs here. What can be done?"

Hermann and the captain consulted. They frowned, they shrugged, they gesticulated. They smiled. The captain faced De Lacey. "An unfortunate oversight, sir. Very unfortunate. I can't think how it happened. Of course, we have hot dogs. We wouldn't think of being without hot dogs. How many orders, sir?"

"One."

"Right away," said the captain, and disappeared. "Right away," said Hermann, and fled. Quiet returned.

* * *

Mrs. Beacher looked at Bub as though she would like to say something, and yet she refrained; for De Lacey was talking enthusiastically about the hot dogs he used to roast, as a boy, in Ashkum. Bub, meanwhile, had grown visibly in moral stature; he had raised his voice and it had been heard. Far off in the kitchens of the club wheels were turning and things were happening because he, Bub Beacher, had remained stoutly and honestly just Bub Beacher. It was a substantial feeling.

In time Hermann returned, with the roast beef and the asparagus and—the hot dogs. They were on a napkined platter, under a silver cover. He lifted the lid for Bub's approval: they were the genuine American article, they were large, and they were four.

"Good," said Bub, and grinned. "Mr. De Lacey, you certainly know how to get service."

* * *

At twelve-thirty the next day, De Lacey came in for lunch. On his way across the room, he spoke to the captain briefly; and, when he got to the corner table, he had something to say to Hermann. For once the dividing line between them disappeared.

"I hope you understand about last night," he said. "I had no complaint, but my young friend sees things from a different level. It was up to me to do something. No hard feelings, I trust."

"Mr. De Lacey, don't give it a thought," implored Hermann. "I have four boys of my own."

De Lacey took his seat, and pushed the menu aside. Hermann made some suggestion, De Lacey nodded, and so the thing was done.

JOHN F. HAYES

By Courtesy of the Ferargil Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SUNSET; LEHIGH CANAL AT NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA": *A Painting by Joseph Pickett*

JOSEPH PICKETT was "discovered" several years ago when two of his pictures were included in an exhibition of Americana at the Newark (New Jersey) Museum. He was a grocer, carpenter, barber, in New Hope, Pennsylvania, and his store was a real country general store. In the loft above the store, he did his painting. Without the slightest idea of the technique of painting as it is taught, he worked away with a determination and a native sense of design which have won him the title of the "American Rousseau." Perspective and proportion troubled him very little. He produced patterns more symbolic than realistic, and yet he tried to paint things exactly as he saw them.

Of the four works known to have been executed by Pickett, three have already found their places among the American primitives in Eastern museums.

"The rock that is higher than I"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SPEAKING OF God's reflection on page 517 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says: "The only proper symbol of God as person is Mind's infinite ideal. What is this ideal? Who shall behold it? This ideal is God's own image, spiritual and infinite."

That this ideal of God is ever present though unseen to mortal eyes, is undoubtedly the greatest verity ever revealed to humanity, and it can be glimpsed today through Christian Science. The certainty and demonstrability of the immutable and indestructible nature of true sonship, as taught by Christ Jesus, is wiping the tears from many eyes, and revealing to the human consciousness a sure dwelling place, a secure basis, a refuge from wrong, from adversity, disease, and death.

Through the centuries humanity has cried with the Psalmist (Psalms 61:2), "From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee, when my heart is overwhelmed: lead me to the rock that is higher than I." What is this rock? In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 176), Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the rock of Christ, the true idea of God—the supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of matter."

Simon Bar-jona was the first to declare on what basis Christ Jesus' marvelous healing works were accomplished. When the Master asked his disciples (Matthew 16:15), "Whom say ye that I am?" Simon replied (16:16), "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." It was, therefore, upon the recognition of true sonship, as presented by Jesus, that the church was to be built and the healing works accomplished in all ages. Christ Jesus commended Simon for this recognition, saying (Matthew 16:17, 18): "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Christ Jesus brought to the world a revelation of Truth which is destined to transform humanity's finite and material concepts. He lifted his disciples' thought and that of all his loyal followers to behold the man God created, in contradistinction to the mortal, material so-called man. He proved for himself and for all who came to him for help and healing, the sinless, deathless nature of true sonship when he healed the afflicted and dying and raised the dead. Above and beyond earthly dreams the Son of God stands forever, outshining and outliving false, material definitions of man.

Though through the centuries material sense has claimed it could change "the truth of God into a lie," and translate the permanence and glory of the divine creation into mutable and imperfect concepts, it has never really done so. A lie may hide under a false pretense, temporarily, but it can never change Truth. Because God is supreme, filling all space, reigning and ruling in His omnipresent realm of completeness, there can be no opposite power to dethrone or defy Him and His manifestation.

Those who seek Him and His works, who bravely and dauntlessly look away from all that would contradict eternal Truth, follow in the way Christ Jesus taught. He was certain of the real man's present perfection as the idea of God. He never, even momentarily, entertained as real any other concept, nor held sin, disease, and death as realities. He knew, taught, and lived the true nature of man as God's idea, therefore he was able to destroy for himself and others all opposite testimony.

In our joys and sorrows, our sicknesses and temptations, we can lift our eyes to "the rock that is higher than I," to Mind and its manifestation, that which stands serene and unmoved through the ages, because forever above the dreams of a false sense. When mortal sense seems real and its testimony either painful or alluring, we can remember the steadfastness of the Saviour and of his faithful follower, Mrs. Eddy, and strive to live what they knew and taught of true sonship, the man God created, who has never fallen from the height of glorious and eternal perfection.

How often frail mortals seem to fail in their endeavors! How often those who seem to be struggling with some affliction fear they will not make the grade! Others may be in despair because they have yielded again and again to a sinful temptation. Can these ever reach the place where hopes are realized, sin overcome, and disease healed? Can they at last find the way out of the shifting sands of false human concepts, belief in the pleasures and pains of material sense, and plant their feet on the firm ground of spiritual understanding where ills lose their seeming reality?

"The rock that is higher than I" was never nearer than it is now. It is the glorious reality of man's spiritual being as God knows it. Proportionately as one looks up understandingly to the truth of creation, the light of Christ in Christian Science illumines the darkness, and dispels the lie of mortality.

On page 200 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "The great truth in the Science of being, that the real man was, is, and ever shall be perfect, is incontrovertible; for if man is the image, reflection, of God, he is neither inverted nor subverted, but upright and Godlike."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Against the Cypress Hedge

Dark, so dark, the hedge—yet see—
brightly against it the orange tree,
with its perfect globes and their golden gleam,
almost can make the whole world seem
not fact at all—but some shining dream.

ESTHER MATSON

"Le rocher qui est plus haut que moi"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CONCERNANT LA RÉFLEXION de Dieu, Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page 517 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "L'unique symbole véritable de Dieu en tant que personne est l'idéal infini de l'Entendement. Qu'est-ce que cet idéal? Qui le verra? Cet idéal est la propre image de Dieu, spirituelle et infinie."

Quoique les yeux mortels ne le voient point, cet idéal de Dieu est toujours présent. Voilà certes une des plus grandes vérités qui aient jamais été révélées aux humains; et grâce à la Science Chrétienne, on peut aujourd'hui en devenir conscient. La nature immuable, indestructible de notre vraie filialité est une chose certaine et démontrable, qu'enseigna le Christ Jésus; dans bien des cas actuellement elle essuie les larmes et révèle à la conscience humaine une demeure assurée, une base solide, un refuge contre le mal, l'adversité, la maladie ou la mort.

Au cours des siècles, les humains ont soupiré maintes fois, à l'instar du Psalmiste (Psaume 61:3, version anglaise): "Des extrémités de la terre je crierai vers toi, quand mon cœur défaille: conduis-moi sur le rocher qui est plus haut que moi!" Qu'est-ce que ce rocher? Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 176), Mrs. Eddy mentionne "le rocher du Christ, la véritable idée de Dieu—la suprématie de l'Esprit et le néant de la matière."

Simon fils de Jona fut le premier à déclarer sur quelle base s'accomplissaient les remarquables guérisons du Christ Jésus. Lorsqu'à ses disciples, le Maître demanda (Matthieu 16:15): "Qui dites-vous que je suis?"—Simon répondit (16:16): "Tu es le Christ, le Fils du Dieu vivant!" C'était sur la reconnaissance de la filialité véritable telle que Jésus la présentait, que l'église devait être bâtie et que d'âge en âge l'œuvre de guérison se poursuivrait. Jésus le Christ en effet loua Simon de ce qu'il avait reconnu une vérité capitale (Matthieu 16:17, 18): "Tu es heureux, Simon, fils de Jona; car ce n'est pas la chair et le sang qui t'ont révélé cela, mais mon Père, qui est dans les cieux. Et moi, je te déclare: Tu es Pierre, et sur cette pierre je bâtirai mon Église, et les portes des enfers ne prévaudront point contre elle."

Le Christ Jésus apportait au monde une révélation de la Vérité qui doit transformer les concepts humains matériels et finis. Il élevait la pensée de ses disciples et de tous ceux qui le suivaient loyalement, de sorte qu'ils pouvaient voir l'homme créé par Dieu, le contraire du soi-disant homme mortel et matériel. Guérissant les affligés et les mourants, ressuscitant les morts, Jésus prouva pour lui-même et pour tous ceux qui avaient recours à lui la nature impeccable, immortelle de la vraie filialité. Au-dessus, au-delà des songes terrestres le Fils de Dieu demeure éternellement; il éteint les fausses définitions matérielles de l'homme et leur survit.

Au cours des âges, le sens matériel a prétendu qu'il pouvait changer "la vérité de Dieu en mensonge"—traduire en concepts imparfaits et variables la permanence et la gloire de la création divine; mais il n'y a jamais vraiment réussi. Le mensonge peut temporairement se cacher sous une fausse apparence; néanmoins il ne change jamais la Vérité. Parce que Dieu est suprême, qu'Il remplit l'espace, qu'Il règne et gouverne dans Son royaume intégral, omniprésent, il ne saurait y avoir de puissance opposée qui détrône ou défie l'Éternel et Sa manifestation.

Ceux qui recherchent Dieu et Ses œuvres, ceux qui se détournent courageusement de toutes les choses opposées à l'éternelle Vérité — ceux-là suivent la voie que Jésus le Christ nous a tracée. Il ne mettait pas en doute la perfection présente de l'homme réel en tant qu'idée de Dieu. Jamais il n'acceptait comme réel le concept opposé; il était loin de tenir pour des réalités le péché, la maladie ou la mort. Il connaissait, il enseignait, il vivait la vraie nature de l'homme en tant qu'idée de Dieu; aussi pouvait-il détruire, dans son propre intérêt ou dans celui d'autrui, tout témoignage contraire.

Aux heures de joie ou de détresse, quand la maladie et les tentations nous assaillent, nous pouvons lever les yeux vers "le rocher qui est plus haut que moi"— vers l'Entendement avec sa manifestation, immuable et serein au cours des siècles parce qu'il est toujours supérieur aux rêves d'un sens erroné. Lorsque le sens mortel paraît être une réalité dont le témoignage serait soit pénible soit attrayant, souvenons-nous de la fermeté manifestée dans la carrière du Sauveur et dans celle de Mrs. Eddy, fidèle disciple du Maître; efforçons-nous de vivre ce que tous deux savaient et enseignaient touchant la filiation véritable, l'homme que Dieu créa et qui n'a jamais perdu sa perfection sublime, glorieuse, éternelle.

Que de fois les tentatives des faibles mortels semblent échouer! Que de fois ceux qui luttent contre l'affliction craignent de ne pas être vainqueurs! D'autres encore sont au désespoir parce qu'ils ont souvent cédé à la tentation. Tous ces humains pourront-ils arriver à la réalisation de leurs espérances, à la victoire sur le péché, à la guérison des maladies? Trouveront-ils enfin la voie qui délaisse les sables mouvants des faux concepts humains, la croyance aux plaisirs et aux douleurs du sens matériel? Poseront-ils leurs pieds sur le terrain solide de la compréhension spirituelle, où les maux perdent leur apparente réalité?

"Le rocher qui est plus haut que moi" n'a jamais été plus proche qu'il ne l'est aujourd'hui. C'est la glorieuse réalité que constitue l'être spirituel de l'homme tel que Dieu le connaît. Dans la mesure où l'on médite avec compréhension la vérité de la création, la lumière du Christ en Science Chrétienne perce les ténèbres et chasse le mensonge de la mortalité.

A la page 200 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La grande vérité de la Science de l'être, savoir, que l'homme réel était parfait, qu'il l'est, et le sera toujours, est incontestable; car si l'homme est l'image, le reflet de Dieu, il n'est ni inverti ni subverti, mais droit et semblable à Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Grieg's Triumphant Début in Paris

A FEW MONTHS later he (Grieg) had a letter from de Greef telling him that he had played Grieg's piano concerto at Lyons. As a result he had received threatening letters and the police had to be ordered to the concert hall to prevent a scandalous scene. But the concerto went well and at the end there was tremendous applause. "But when things go so far with a mere interpreter, how would it be with the old man himself?" wrote Grieg in a letter.

This he experienced three years later when he was again proposed as conductor in Paris and was invited to come. Even before he arrived the newspapers had called for demonstrations and when on April 19, 1903, he mounted to the conductor's desk in the Châtelet Theater, which was packed from floor to ceiling, he was received with hissing, shouts, and general hubbub.

"Now I have achieved the honor of being hissed off the stage," he wrote to Johan Halvorsen. "I was prepared for anything, since the press had been calling for demonstrations. When I came in, the applause, in spite of hissing, was so tremendous that I had to bow again and again. But when I turned towards the orchestra to begin, the hissing and shouting 'A la porte,' 'des excuses,' and from above most amusingly 'Pas encore! Pas encore!' in chorus in rhythm of the Troll King's Daughter—got so uncontrollable that I had to put down the baton, step down, and wait quietly to see what would happen. There was a wild fight, but the whole thing was drowned in the most tremendous applause, while meantime the worst disturbers of the peace were thrown out by a *trebled* police force. When peace had been restored for a moment, I went up to the desk again but they began again. But now I had had enough of it. The thing was not to let the shouting get started. I gave an energetic sign to the orchestra and as the overture 'In Autumn' fortunately begins *ff*, the situation was saved."

The concert went on with steadily increasing sympathy from the audience. Ellen Gulbranson and Pugno took part as soloists. Finally came the *Peer Gynt* suite.

"It produces the same infallible effect on every audience," writes Grieg, "by the end of the first movement, great applause. After 'Ase's Death,' prolonged cheering. After 'Anitra's Dance,' ditto and so mixed with *bis, bis* that I had to repeat it. After 'The Hall of the Dovre-King,' complete madness. I came on the platform four or five times, but that wasn't enough. So that had to be repeated also. And afterwards ovations such as—they say here—no French composer has ever had. . . . The proudest moment was when Nina and I were about to get into the carriage which was to drive us home. Because it was surrounded by a trebled cordon of police! It was a great comedy!"—From "Edvard Grieg," by DAVID MONRAD-JOHANSEN. (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.)

The Rejoicing Trees of La Riccia

THE NOON-DAY SUN came slanting down the rocky slopes of La Riccia, and its masses of entangled and tall foliage, whose autumnal tints were mixed with the wet verdure of a thousand evergreens, were penetrated with it as with rain. I cannot call it color, it was conflagration. Purple, and crimson, and scarlet, like the curtains of God's tabernacle, the rejoicing trees sank into the valley in showers of light, every separate leaf quivering with buoyant and burning life; each, as it turned to reflect or to transmit the sunbeam, first a torch and then an emerald. Far up into the recesses of the valley, the green vistas arched like the hollows of mighty waves of some crystalline sea, with the arbutus flowers dashed along their flanks for foam, and silver flakes of orange spray tossed into the air around them, breaking over the gray walls of rock into a thousand separate stars, fading and kindling alternately as the weak wind lifted and let them fall. — From "Modern Painters," by JOHN RUSKIN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Habelschwerdter Allee 23, Dahlem.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis...1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....524 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition.. 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

Texas Plans to Welcome Heavy Inflow of Tourists

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As winter vacation interests turn toward warmer climes, the resort cities and towns along the Texas coast, from Port Arthur to Brownsville, are preparing for what officials believe will be their greatest travel season.

With thousands of Americans planning to spend some of the winter months touring Old Mexico, it stands to reason, travel men state, that Texas will enjoy the privilige of entertaining a large majority of them as they pass through enroute to the country beyond the Rio Grande.

Many tourists undoubtedly will enter Mexico from Brownsville and in all probability their trip will start at Port Arthur and follow the Gulf of Mexico. This trip alone is worth any traveler's time. The Texas coast line is 400 miles long, or, if you weave in and out of the inlets, more than doubles its length.

Texas has many interesting cities and towns scattered throughout its vast areas. And leading to these are excellent motor roads.

Houston, Beaumont, and Galveston are among the outstanding cities in the coastal region of the state. Along the Gulf of Mexico there is a series of long narrow islands and peninsulas, or sandbars, ideal for vacationing. The area is situated approximately midway between St. Augustine, Fla., and San Diego, Calif., and is adjacent to the Old Spanish Trail, which offers a choice of easy routes to the East through the magnolia groves of the deep South or to the West through the mission districts of the Southwest.

* * *

Pennsylvania Railroad's luxury coach train between New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, the Trail Blazer, has more than proved itself as a popular medium of transportation. During the first two months of its operation it carried a total of 31,985 passengers, an average of 524 a day, and produced revenue in excess of $500,000.

* * *

In order to encourage more holiday traffic via the railroads in the Western area of the United States another reduction in round trip coach fares on all Western Railroads will become effective Dec. 15. The drop is from 1.9 cents a mile to 1.8 cents which is approximately a difference of 5 cents in the price of a ticket. Whether the new rate will become permanent depends on public response.

* * *

The Bermuda cocoanut palm reverses the growth of most American trees. As the tree gets older, the trunk becomes thinner.

* * *

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, because of its favorable climatic conditions, is one of the open-all-year national parks. Lying astride the border line between North Carolina and Tennessee the park is nicely situated for travel from New York through Washington to the Skyline Drive, which traverses Shenandoah National Park, in Virginia, for its entire length, a distance of approximately 100 miles. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad serves Knoxville, Tenn., on the West and the Southern Railway, Asheville, N. C., on the East of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

* * *

More visitors and more automobiles visited Yosemite this year than heretofore in its history. Between Oct. 1, 1938, and Sept. 30, 1939, a gain of over five per cent in the number of visitors (466,552) and four per cent in the automobiles (139,822) was noted by Lawrence C. Merriam, Park Superintendent.

* * *

The fastest schedule ever offered between New York and Florida's East Coast will be inaugurated early in December when the new roller-bearing, streamlined speedsters take up the fast run to points along the Sunshine Boulevard. Tentatively scheduled to leave New York at 12:30 noon, the fast trains will reach Jacksonville at 7:00 a. m. the next day; will stop at St. Augustine and various points in the Indian River Country, and will reach West Palm Beach at 12:15 and Miami at 1:30.

* * *

With no restrictions on American citizens traveling to and within Canada and with favorable rates of exchange, officials of the Canadian National Railways expect one of the best winter sports seasons in years, in the Laurentian Mountain winter sports area, north of Montreal, where many new ski trails have been cut and old ones improved.

Helicopter, Once an Artist's Dream, Now Seen as Important in Aerial War

News in Aviation

Helicopters—once the pets of the imaginative Sunday paper illustrators—may replace both conventional fixed-wing planes and balloons for war observation, Capt. Boris Sergievsky, vice-president of the Helicopter Corporation of America predicted recently in New York. Their ability to leave the ground without any takeoff run, to hover in the air and to move away from anti-aircraft fire makes them invaluable as observers, he declared.

Formerly a test pilot with Sikorsky, Captain Sergievsky left to found his own company to manufacture a successful helicopter design. Helicopters rise from the ground by means of powered horizontal vanes which not only provide lift but also lateral and vertical direction.

Because of this direct rise from the ground "postage stamp" airports and office building roofs could be airports for helicopters in peace time uses, Captain Sergievsky said.

Hops from the back yard are visualized by Captain Sergievsky in private use of the helicopter, making its role virtually a house-to-house one like the automobile.

Radio Landing in Court

Legal difficulties have now beset the Civil Aeronautics Authority in its efforts to determine a standard American system of instrument landing for airplanes. Suit has been filed against the C. A. A. by the Air Track Manufacturing Corporation of Washington, D. C. in the Court of Claims charging that the C. A. A. infringed Air Track patents in the instrument landing installation at Indianapolis.

Standardization of instrument landing has already run into bad weather with a disagreement over the Indianapolis system between the C. A. A., which represents civil aviation, and the Army Air Corps which represents the military side. As a result, President Roosevelt recently requested the National Academy of Science to look into all existing systems and determine which will be acceptable.

A difficult task confronts this as yet unselected committee which must choose from at least seven existing systems. And should this committee choose any one of the systems, the danger of "freezing" the development of instrument landing lurks.

Seven methods of instrument, or "blind" landing as it is incorrectly called, have actually been flight tested. They are the U. S. Army and Navy, Bendix, International Telephone Development, Air Track, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Lorenz systems. All of these, with the exception of the Navy, use very short wavelengths, the M. I. T. system probably having gone farther than any into the very highest frequencies.

Plastic Planes Here

A two-place trainer plane made of plastics is nearing completion at the Timm Aircraft Corporation plant at Van Nuys, Calif. According to the Associated Press, the builder will then turn to the production of a 400-mile-an-hour pursuit plane for the Army.

Lower building and labor costs are claimed for the Timm plane, which is strong, light, and heat, water and fireproof. The plastic consists of triple-laminated spruce plywood impregnated with phenol, a resinous chemical. Whole parts may be turned out which are then assembled by heat treating and pressure.

Largest 'Prop' Built

Developments in the propeller industry came from two sources during the past week with the announcement, first, of composite type propellers, said to be the world's largest, designed for the super giants of the air, being made at the Engineering and Research Corporation plant at Riverdale, Md. The other comes from Curtiss-Wright in the announcement of acquisition of the hollow steel blade manufacturing division of the Pittsburg Screw & Bolt Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Curtiss Propeller Division of Clifton. N. J.

According to Science Service the world's largest "props" measure 17.5 from tip to tip, are of composite structure containing light wood, hardwood, plastics and metal. Fred Weick, chief engineer of the Maryland corporation, said that the new blades are 33 per cent lighter than all-metal blades, are strong and of low cost.

The increasing trend in aviation toward hollow steel propeller blades, because of their lightness and greater durability, and Curtiss's desire for its own propeller manufacturing division, prompted the Pittsburgh purchase, Guy W. Vaughn, president of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, said.

Parking Meter Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Following the Council's decision to purchase parking meters for permanent use in Staunton, Va., a check with the City Treasurer reveals that about $1,647 was deposited in the meters from June 23, when they were installed, through Sept. 8. On the 96 meters purchased at a cost of $4,992, the municipality has paid $1,003.

Fire Hazard

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Two 13-year-old Junior Red Cross safety inspectors, Margaret Copp and Billy Horin, found a fire hazard in Abraham Lincoln's home.

After inspecting the house, furnished almost exactly as it was in Lincoln's time, Billy announced:

"Everything else about the house is all right, but Mr. Lincoln was sure running a risk not having a screen in front of his fireplace."

Weather Plotting Proves Job for Well-Trained Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Aviation as a career for women may look like pretty lean pickings these days, as some observers have been gloomily reporting; but as far as Miss Fern Kirkman is concerned, there is more to aviation than flying ships or putting on coveralls and being grease monkeys. There is, for instance, being a weather observer. In the terminology, it's known as being a meteorologist.

Why shouldn't women analyze weather reports and do weather forecasting for aviation purposes? No reason at all why they shouldn't, so far as Miss Kirkman can see. And, suiting action to word, she is sitting over a desk in the American Export Airlines at Floyd Bennett Field doing just that. Yes, it is a pretty new job for women. But, with aviation here to stay, it should be a good one; that is, permanent.

Just to show that men have their place in the scheme of things, the story really goes back to Dr. H. C. Willett of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was engaged to organize the weather forecasting department of the aviation company. It was Dr. Willett's idea that the department should include two women.

Why? Well, a few years ago Dr. Willett was doing some work over in Norway, and he ran across some very talented women in meteorology there. When he got right down to thinking about it, there really wasn't any good reason why, if those women could do the job, others shouldn't be able to, too.

Looked to Teaching

To get back to Miss Kirkman, she was finishing a course in geology at Hunter College. It was her purpose to become a teacher of natural sciences. One of the courses in her field was meteorology. She took a liking to it. Don't ask her exactly why. You can't explain those things, any more than you can tell why you like the outline of a pine tree against an evening sky, or the lilac shadows on a drift of snow against a Maine hillside. Anyhow, graduation day came, and Miss Kirkman found no job for a young teacher of natural sciences, with the ink hardly dry on her sheepskin.

She took a very sensible attitude about that; decided she'd go back to school and concentrate in some aspect of her field where the competition wasn't very severe. The upshot of it was a two-year course in meteorology at New York University. She was the only woman in the course, and it didn't bother her in the least. After the first few days, it didn't bother the men either. And—don't say there isn't a Santa Claus—she finished up her course just about the time Dr. Willett was getting off his conclusion about having two women meteorologists on the staff of the department he had been invited to head. So Miss Fern tossed her hat into the air with a light yippee and went to work. She didn't stop to do any cogitating about the fact that she was starting in a new profession for women, or doing something unusual in the way of getting around the depression. She just reflected that she'd been fortunate in choosing the moves that clicked with the prevailing situation, and let it go at that.

Chance for Another

The way it works is this. Twice a day, weather reports reach the flying field from all the weather bureau stations throughout the United States and Canada, and from ships at sea. Then "the gals" go to work, decoding the contents. "My ultimate ambition," she says, "is to be able to do the work of analyzing the reports, and to do actual weather forecasting." Evidently there's quite a width of difference between decoding weather reports, and analyzing them, and making weather forecasts (says your correspondent, who doesn't know a west wind from a half gale).

We said that when the reports came in "the gals" went to work. That, at the moment, isn't strictly true. Because when they went to look for two girls to hire, they could only find one who was qualified—Miss Kirkman. Another may turn up. If she does, and can qualify, Dr. Willett's idea is no whim.

Miss Kirkman goes to work at 5:50 in the morning and gets through at noon. The first weather reports reach the field at 1:30 a. m. and must be decoded before the morning staff begins actual operations. The reports that come in at noon are handled by the afternoon shift. Miss Kirkman swims, or takes a nap in the afternoon—or maybe plays bridge, or goes and buys a new pair of stockings. She lives with some friends, out near the airport. Every other week she goes on the afternoon shift. Lately she's taken an exam for junior meteorologist in the U. S. Weather Bureau. Quite a few girls took the exams, so evidently Uncle Samuel doesn't mind girls in the field.

One thing is interesting. Miss Kirkman has never been up in an airplane. But she's likely to take a flight almost any day. It would be a little silly, totting up weather for air transportation, never having flown yourself, wouldn't it?

Housing Wage Cut Target for Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A cut in wages to $52 a month drew a protest from some residents at the Federal Redhouse homestead project at Eleanor, West Virginia County village, named after Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Paul Woody, elected chairman at a meeting, said 45 residents voted to wire Federal authorities, President Roosevelt and Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia that "the men cannot pay utilities, rent and support a family on this grant."

The new wage grant was effective Sept. 1. Prior to that date, workers were paid between 45 cents and 80 cents an hour for a 40-hour week.

TODAY

A REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS BRINGS YOU . . .

NU-BLUE SUNOCO

The new miracle of gasoline chemistry

Made possible by a remarkable new process that was

HAILED BY THE PRESS OF THE WORLD!

Hundreds of articles in magazines, newspapers and trade papers substantiate the fact that this process:

– is a great discovery.

– may antiquate present refining processes.

– will give motorists a new kind of gasoline, at no extra cost.

Made especially for high compression motors, this new gasoline gives EVERY car:–

1 A BONUS of high-test knockless power

2 A SURPLUS of sure-fire quick starting

3 A DIVIDEND of economical mileage

To make a fair test don't dilute Nu-Blue Sunoco with other gasoline. Let your tank run practically empty. Then put in Nu-Blue Sunoco. Compare it particularly with premium-priced gasolines. We'll rest our case on your findings.

All you've ever wanted in a gasoline and AT REGULAR GAS PRICE

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1939

Drive on Old Harbor Hulks Is Intensified

New campaign to rid the port of unsightly menaces to safety is gaining increasing support.

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston harbor's old hulks must go!

The ever-increasing supporters of this slogan include citizens of East Boston and Chelsea where the number of wrecks is larger than in most localities.

The Boston Port Authority is preparing a new campaign to rid the port of the unsightly menaces to public safety. The city of Quincy is taking up the cudgels. It seems that there is no dodging of the issue, and that early action tooking toward demolition or removal of the hulks must come, ridding Boston harbor and its tributaries of the nuisance once and for all.

The fight which won considerable action under the administration of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, was only a start, proponents declared today. For hulls, frames or ribs of 62 craft still remain. Of this total, 23 are along the East Boston waterfront.

Location and Type Listed

A survey recently completed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works discloses the number, location, and type of hulks still remaining. There are three hulks in Chelsea Creek above the Boston & Albany Railroad bridge on the Boston side, and six between the bridges on the Chelsea side.

Three more are in the Mystic River, above the bridge near Sullivan Square. Weymouth Fore River shelters two hulks; Town River, 15; Spectacle Island, three, and Boston's waterfront, one. The latter is at the foot of Hanover Street and is all that is left of the old tug Waterhouse. The trawler Foam is listed as being in Savin Hill Bay. And at Federal Dock East Boston, is the old steamer City of Bangor.

Estimated cost of removal, taking the entire number, would average about $1,500 each in opinion of Capt. George P. Lord of the Boston Port Authority who has studied the situation in detail. "The Port Authority recommended removal of three hulks at the Meridian Street bridge several years ago, when they could have been disposed of at less than $1,000," he said. "Delay after delay resulted in the craft rotting, becoming waterlogged and practically sinking. They are breeding places for rats. Youngsters start fires in them, which costs the city for apparatus responding to alarms, and they constitute a menace to navigation when lifted out into the channels by ice or gale."

More than $125,000 has been spent on the work of removing hulks since the movement first got under way, back in 1931. Most of the money went for labor.

Some Progress Made

One of the bright spots in the situation, however, is the assurance that no more will be added to the number, once the hulks are removed. This was due to efforts of the Port Authority in sponsoring legislation forbidding such disposal methods in the future for worn-out craft.

Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman and secretary of the Boston Port Authority, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor said:

"Eight years ago the Port Authority, after an examination of the abandoned hulks scattered here and there about the harbor, reported to the then Governor that, in our opinion, many of them constituted a menace to navigation and adversely affected the public health, as well as giving the harbor a 'down at the heels' appearance. From that time through 1934 substantial appropriations were made available, and the task of disposing of the hulks proceeded under the direction of the State Department of Public Works.

"More than 100 of them, in one way or another, were destroyed. From that time to the present, however, insufficient funds have been set aside to advance the work, so that there still remain approximately 60 hulks. A careful checkup of these indicates that the owners of 37 of them are known. These owners are being requested to take action. No one can be found who claims ownership of the remaining 23.

"In the meantime, in order to make sure that in the future no more hulks could be abandoned in Boston harbor waters, the Port Authority sponsored legislation, passed in 1935, which prohibits such disposal and provides suitable penalties for violation.

Gradual Removal Planned

"All this means that once hulks scattered here and there about the Port are taken out, there will be no repetition of earlier conditions. What the Port Authority desires to accomplish, therefore, is the removal year by year of the remaining hulks, so that within a reasonable time the Port may be entirely free from them.

"In our opinion, it is high time that the work so well begun should be pushed to a conclusion and not left, as is the case now, as unfinished business. We believe the matter to be one of general public interest, and are anticipating a resumption of the program to rid the harbor once and for all of an existing menace."

Coming to See Us?

We Can Hardly Wait for the Specialty Show

Owners of cocker spaniels, those clever little sporting dogs which have held first place in Nation-wide popularity polls for the past several years and which dominate the entry at most of the important dog shows, are now grooming entries for the eighteenth annual Boston Specialty Show, Nov. 17 and 18, in Horticultural Hall.

This event is the country's ranking breed specialty show and is sponsored by the Cocker Spaniel Breeders' Club of New England. This organization has aided immeasurably in putting the cocker where he is today at the head of the list of American Kennel Club registrations. Clyde S. Heck of Allentown, Pa., will judge.

The New England Cocker Spaniel Breeders were the first specialty club to schedule obedience test classes in connection with their show. This year the obedience events are expected to be a bigger feature than ever before. Bert D. Turnquist of Boston will judge in this class, with Miss Katherine Wellman as steward. Both are prominent in the New England Dog Training Club.

Space Trip Led at Observatory

Size gives no indication of intelligence in people or brightness in stars, Dr. Dorrit Hoffleit told a near-capacity audience which braved the rain for Open Night at Harvard College Observatory last evening. Dr. Hoffleit's topic was "Some Spectacular Stars," and those she described are known as super novae.

No rain could keep the audience away, even though prospect of continuing rain made observation impossible. After going through the history of various super novae, Dr. Hoffleit told of the problem of determining whether a body is a nova or a super nova. "One goes by the brightness: not how bright it seems, but how bright it really is," she said. Distance is important to know, to determine this; and the spectroscope tells the story. One puts a prism in front of the telescope lens, thus getting a band of color from red to violet instead of a star image. If a nova, or a super nova, is running away from us, the color shifts toward the red, and, if coming at us, toward the violet.

"Ordinary novae," said Dr. Hoffleit, "start with only a very faint brightness, when they suddenly blow up, and for a short time they maintain brightnesses of 10 to 20,000 times that of the sun. Then they gradually return to their ordinary luminosity. Super novae become 50 to 100,000,000 times brighter than the sun."

By means of slides, Dr. Hoffleit took her audience on what she described as "a short trip through the universe." To get a really good look at the Milky Way, she explained, one must get away from it. The best vantage point is found to be the Andromeda Nebula, our nearest large spiral nebula neighbor. She noted that here a nova blew up about 1885, so bright it could nearly be seen with the naked eye, and she mentioned the brightest super nova as one discovered by Dr. Fritz Zwickey of California. To indicate how bright a super nova really is, she told of galaxies of 100,000,000,000 stars, declaring that a single super nova attains a brightness equal to a whole integrated galaxy.

"We have ascertained that 72 per cent of all the super novae discovered, occur in only one of 12 classes of galaxies," she said. We have been, and are still, working on what causes these super novae outbursts. One suggestion is that they are due to the collision of stars. For even the so-called "fixed" stars do move, some with velocities of several hundred miles a second.

Weather Predictions

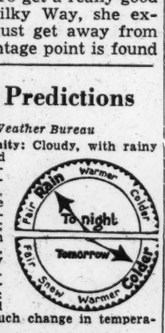
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with rainy weather tonight and Wednesday forenoon; slight temperature change, lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 40's; moderate to fresh northerly winds, shifting to westerly during Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight; Wednesday cloudy preceded by rain; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong north winds shifting west over south portion late tonight and over north portion Wednesday; weather overcast with rain tonight and Wednesday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	43	New Orleans	49	49
Chicago	35	35	New York	48	47
Denver	35	35	Norfolk	59	55
Helena	36	36	Philadelphia	49	49
Kansas City	32	28	St. Louis	30	29
Los Angeles	73	72	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	67	66	Washington	49	47
Minneapolis	31	29			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 31.
B—Minimum, October 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:56 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 1:31 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:20 p. m.

Ex-Gov. Curley Opposes Tobin Two-Term Law

Third-place race on school ballot and posts left by retiring Councilors bring candidates into action.

With a city election for the Boston School Committee and City Council one week away, political observers today forecast a scramble among a score of candidates for third place on the School Committee ticket and a battle over the referendum proposal that the Mayor of Boston be allowed to succeed himself.

Aside from vigorous fights over City Council posts in half a dozen wards, these two contests have furnished what is so far the only excitement in a quiet campaign.

Highlights of the tussle occurred last night when former Gov. James M. Curley announced his opposition to the referendum proposal on the Mayor's term of office. Observers saw in the former Governor's statement the signal for a concerted drive against the measure, and inferentially, against the Tobin administration.

Although Mayor Tobin has officially parried all questions on the referendum, his supporters have been working for its passage ever since last Spring.

Speculation was rife today as to the probable effect of the Curley opposition on the referendum. With the exception of Mayor Tobin, Mr. Curley is the strongest political figure in Boston. Nevertheless some observers will be surprised if the measure is defeated.

Mr. Curley was worsted in his only direct clash at the polls with Mr. Tobin. They both ran for Mayor in 1937 and the count was 80,373 to 105,212. Since that time Mr. Curley has been beaten in a gubernatorial contest.

A second referendum measure provides that upon petition of 12,000 voters certain borrowing proposals must be put to a popular vote, has encountered no opposition. Observers expect it will pass.

City Hall circles unanimously forecast a light vote—perhaps 100,000, depending somewhat upon the weather.

In the School Committee contest, where three positions on the five-man Board are to be filled, it is expected by City Hall circles that Clement A. Norton, City Councilor from Hyde Park, will top the ticket. Most observers give a safe second place to Committeeman Joseph C. White, who is seeking re-election. Both of these candidates have been endorsed by the Public School Association.

A scramble for third place is anticipated. Committeeman Patrick J. Foley, seeking re-election, and Daniel J. McDevitt, businessman from West Roxbury, are regarded the major contestants. Mr. McDevitt's name appears first on the ballot, which experienced observers say will give him several thousand votes. Others seeking this office are John J. Burke and Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, who is also endorsed by the Public School Association.

Most of the fireworks in councilmanic campaigns is occurring in wards where Councilors are retiring. In Ward 1, East Boston, where Councilor Francis W. Irwin is not running, his substitute, Mrs. Susan K. Donovan, is arrayed against Henry Selvitella, an able fighter and former Councilor.

In Ward 3, (the North, South and West Ends) Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, the Hendricks Club candidate, is fighting an Irish faction and also an Italian candidate, Joseph Russo.

Councilor George Murray seeks a third term in Ward 6, (South Boston) with J. M. Scannell, as his chief opponent.

In Ward 17, Dorchester, where Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., is retiring, observers place the odds on John C. Wickes, whom Wilson is said to support.

A free-for-all in Hyde Park is following the announced retirement of Councilor Clement A. Norton. There are seven candidates.

In Ward 21, (Brighton) where Councilor James E. Agnew is retiring, observers pick Michael J. Ward, a veteran campaigner, as the probable winner in a field of six candidates.

Councilor John E. Kerrigan, now State Senator, is retiring in Ward 7, South Boston, leaving six candidates to fight it out.

Bay State Starts 'Gas' Inspection

State inspection of gasoline offered by the 9,500 dealers in Massachusetts began today, it was announced by John P. McBride, Director of the State Division of Standards.

Mr McBride pointed out that a law adopted by the last Legislature provides that gasoline shall be of a certain grade, and that its price must be prominently displayed for customers.

Dealers selling inferior gasoline or substitutes, or failing to post prices, face a $500 fine or year's imprisonment, Mr. McBride warned.

Composer Finds Piano Is His Workbench

Jaromir Weinberger

Whose work, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree" variations and fugue, is billed for presentation by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, at Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening.

Czech Composer Ardent to See Literary Landmarks of U. S.

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jaromir Weinberger, Czech composer, to whom fame bowed on immediate acceptance of his ebullient opera "Schwanda," is in Hartford, Conn., today. To insure his return to Boston he carries buttoned in an inside coat pocket a complimentary postcard bearing the name of the Copley-Plaza, his hotel here.

This procedure, he explained to the press in an interview before his departure, is because he "loses easily,"—"gets lost," his agent interrupted—and simply cannot remember names of hotels where he is quartered in strange cities.

It is imperative that he return to Boston without getting misplaced, as he is to be present at Symphony Hall tomorrow night, when John Barbirolli conducts the Philharmonic-Symphony Society through the gaieties of Mr. Weinberger's latest hit, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," variations and fugue on an old English tune, for full orchestra.

Volubly, his English more than slightly askew at times, the composer explained that this number found its inspiration in a news reel he saw on the Riviera more than a year ago showing King George VI going through the antics of a "gesture song" at a boys' camp while singing and pantomiming the folk tune, nothing to do, however, with the poet Longfellow, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree."

Illustrating the simple theme by a few bars on the piano, Mr. Weinberger proceeded to show how he had built it up, talking gaily all the while. One evening he went to an open-air movie at Juan les Pins on the Côte d'Azur . . . "In the news reels nowadays, you usually see dictators and very few honest people, so I was surprised to see something agreeable. I saw a boys' camp in England, many young people, and among them in democratic simplicity, His Majesty the King. He was dressed in the same sweater as his young subjects and he joined them in singing and laughing. They sang a wonderful old folk tune.

"At several points, the music suddenly stopped, and His British Majesty with his loyal subjects started to clap their hands, jump to their feet and start a pantomime—finally joining in singing the tune to the end.

"I liked this whole scene very much and I said to myself: 'This is the theme for which you, Jaromir, shall write variations and a fugue.'"

The news reel had been badly cut, and the composer had only four bars of the song to go on. He applied to his English publisher to find the air, and at the end of six months was advised that the house had been unable to locate it. Then he discovered the complete song, after he had spent months on reconstructing it from the last four measures, here in America, and under the imprint of his own publisher.

This was less astounding to newsmen than the composer's next statement that Edgar Allan Poe probably was as responsible as anything else for the logical working out of the number. He is a tremendous admirer of Poe—has read everything he has written, in Czech translation by the poet-translator Vrchlicky, has read him in the Baudelaire translation into French, in German and in English.

"I see in him my greatest teacher. Poe is a 'cello."

Anyway, Poe is responsible for setting him to work on three compositions for orchestra and solo instruments, based on "The Devil in the Belfry," "The Raven," and the Macabre "William Wilson."

Incidentally, the Czech's comprehensive knowledge of American writers gave the press an uncomfortable 10 minutes.

He already has done an opera, in Czech, and then back into English, "The Outcasts of Poker Flat." He knows his Bret Harte, wants to see California.

In the six months Mr. Weingerber has been in this country he has been extremely busy. He is in this country on a visitor's visa but cannot return to the country which has been ground under by the war. That reference to the future was the only note that stopped the composer's flow of high spirits. He has a natural buoyancy and sense of humor but they disappeared swiftly before closed eyes and clenched fists when he spoke of his homeland.

Tobin Favors Budget Based On Full Year

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was placed on record today as favoring changes in the State law by which Boston can achieve a fiscal budget operative 12 months of the year instead of the present system which operates less than six months.

Appearing at a public hearing by the special legislative commission studying budget control for Boston, Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., brought the following message from Mayor Tobin:

"I favor statutory changes so that Boston's budget may be submitted and passed before the beginning of the fiscal year. I favor full year budget control appropriations."

Mr. Parkman declared that not only was this the Mayor's message to the special commission, but that it was a reiteration of Mr. Tobin's campaign pledge when he ran for office in 1937.

City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck urged the commission to submit a statute to the 1941 Legislature that will provide a budget to operate a full year, terming the present system only a six-months budget. Councilor Shattuck filed a bill to achieve this end in the last session, the bill being referred to the special commission for further study and before which he testified today. Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston is chairman.

A full explanation of Boston's budget problems was given by H. C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, who presented the commission with a monograph on the subject. This described the background of the movement to improve Boston's budget procedure, the advantages to be gained by a budget that operates a full year, instead of from July to January, and the beneficial experiences of other municipalities with a 12-months budget.

Apple Week Treat Provided by Bank

New England, whose glacial soil produces some of the best-flavored apples grown, is joining in celebration of National Apple Week. Of the 6,700 distinct varieties of apples known, there are 20 commercially outstanding; and the McIntosh, prized for its color, tender skin, and juicy crispness, is one of the New England leaders.

In connection with the observance, the National Shawmut Bank is giving apples to depositors visiting their main bank on Water Street and their branches on Summer Street and at Park Square. With apples furnished by the Horticultural Department of the Massachusetts State College, William Filene's Sons Company has made a window display, showing the more popular New England varieties as well as 25 or 30 lesser known kinds which will recall to many New England residents favorites of days gone by.

The New England Apple Institute estimates that 100,000 farm families in the area derive all or part of their living from the apple crop, which is estimated to be worth approximately $7,000,000 annually.

52 Halloween Parties Await Boston Youth

Police puts mischief on the run as big program is arranged for every part of the city.

By Staff "Ghost" Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is much easier—and more pleasant—for policemen to entertain Boston's Halloween army of more-or-less-unemployed spooks, witches, hobgoblins and what not, than it is to tramp the haunted streets in prosaic blue uniform, watching fire boxes and other things that seen peculiarly susceptible to Halloween activity.

The Boston Police Department realized this last year when it gave several parties for children who otherwise had no very definite plans for jollification. They were able to entertain 40,000 youngsters—but had to turn away many more.

But with those 1938 crowded parties, Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty said, there was a decrease of 50 per cent in property damage and 80 per cent in emergency calls.

Plan for More

This year plans have been completed to more than double the number of children entertained—so, arithmetically speaking, the undesirable type of mischief ought to be cut down to practically none at all. At least that is what the Commissioner and his cohorts hope.

They are leaving nothing undone to make the 52 Halloween parties tonight—in police stations, schoolhouses, halls and theaters—something that the youngsters won't forget in a hurry—and will look forward to again next year.

There is a little matter of 10,000 gallons of ice cream and 32,000 small cups, being donated by well-wishers—who regard contributions to the parties as not only a pleasure, but as "mischief insurance."

Tons of Candy

Then there will be more than 56,000 bottles of "pop," some three tons of assorted candy, 73,000 doughnuts, 590 gallons of sweet cider, a ton and a quarter of peanuts, 2,200 bars of candy, 20,000 sandwiches, 500 pounds of marble cake, 51 crates of oranges, 1,500 apple and mince pies—not to mention 350 bushels of apples for the apple-ducking contests, and 110,000 goblin hats, whistles and favors and three and a quarter of a ton of lollypops for the more than 100,000 guests expected.

—After all, what's the fun of listening to tinkling glass in a fire alarm—or elsewhere?

Of course the "eats" aren't the only attraction at the parties. There is plenty of entertainment as well—professional and amateur—as well as the miscellaneous contests.

300 Musicians

Like pied pipers leading the parade of festivities, will be some 300 musicians in various orchestras. From the Massachusetts Music Project alone, 44 bands and orchestras will come, through the co-operation of William Haddon, State Director of the project.

Then there will be 172 entertainers making the rounds of as many parties as possible—and more than 50 reels of movies will also be used. More than 5,000 prizes are to be awarded for the best costumes.

Commissioner Timilty wrote to Boston church officials last week asking them to make this announcement at their Sunday services:

"Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty extends, in behalf of the Boston Junior Police Corps of the Police Department, a cordial invitation to the children of this district to attend the Police Halloween Parties."

Rights of Others

The Commissioner ended his letter as follows, "I trust that the children will have a joyful Halloween, and also that they will bear in mind the rights of others and will confine their activities to harmless fun."

Other New England cities and towns are planning municipal parties and parades for those children not occupied with plans of their own for parties, or other forms of celebration. There will be fun for everybody who wants it—and homework for nobody, it is quite confidently expected by the "small fry."

One of the largest parades planned is to be held—if it doesn't rain—at Marlboro, Mass. There will be 20 units in the march.

With interest centered on the party in the Town Hall at Provincetown, police hope that the Town Crier's bell—an especially tasty morsel for prowling spooks—will remain undisturbed this year.

There were some manifestations of the Halloween spirit last night—notably in Haverhill, where this morning a large "For Sale" sign was discovered on the City Hall. It was said to have come from police headquarters, too.

Snow Cruiser Quits Ditch to Resume Trip

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 31 (AP)—The South Pole snow cruiser was worked out of a 10-foot ditch Oct. 31 and headed for a highway to resume its broken trip to Boston.

Trapped after it toppled from a bridge Oct. 28, the 35-ton machine was edged back to level ground and crew members said the eastward journey probably would get under way immediately after minor repairs to machinery have been made.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 13.

Theaters

Copley—
"The Royal Family," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Nice Goin'," new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Laurence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Robin. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Robert Taylor and Hedy Lemarr in "Lady of the Tropics," 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Pirates of the Skies," with Rochelle Hudson. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Three Sons," with Edward Ellis and William Gargan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30. Also "March of Time." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Tremont—
"Rose of Washington Square," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Donald's Lucky Day." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," starring Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "When Tomorrow Comes" with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," in technicolor. Also "Sons of Liberty." Daily, except Sunday, 3:30 and 7:45.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "All Quiet on the Western Front." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "She Married a Cop." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 6:50, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Man They Could Not Hang," with Boris Karloff. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 1:15; 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." Fenway: 3, 5:55, 8:45. Paramount; 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Exeter—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10. Also "The Challenge." 2, 4:55, 7:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Here I am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Rix and Brenda Joyce. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"The March of Freedom." Pete Smith's "Take a Clue," "A Natural Paradise," "The Book of Books," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins in "The Old Maid." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "This Man Is News," with Barry K. Barnes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Normandie—
"Second Fiddle," with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis.

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters 11.20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Also "The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." 10:00 a. m.,12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Everything's On Ice," with Irene Dare, Roscoe Karns, and Edgar Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Repertory—
"Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor MacLagen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open House. Program of music for flute, violin and piano. Walter Knight, flutist; Edward Goldman, pianist; Albert Conkey, pianist; Harry Kobialka, violinist, and Josephine Silberberg, violinist. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Symphony Opens Monday Series—Kaufman-Ferber Play at Copley

New Work by Harl McDonald Is Given Its World Première

The opening last night of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's annual series of Monday evening concerts at Symphony Hall clinched the fact—still only half realized in these dizzying times—that the winter music season has begun, is even in full swing. Dr. Koussevitzky, in mellow mood, offered his audience an American novelty of no repugnant austerity, a classic of French impressionism, and one of the prime masterpieces of the great romantic era that still, despite earlier sublimities and later pungencies, rules our musical roost.

Harl McDonald, the American composer represented on this program, was born on a cattle ranch in the Rocky Mountains and now dwells on other heights, being manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He is the composer of four symphonies, a concerto for two pianos, and other music; and has conducted research on sound under the Rockefeller Foundation. Last night's première was of his "San Juan Capistrano," two nocturnes for orchestra. In the first of these nocturnes, "The Mission," the tranquillity of early evening is gradually invaded by the sounds of a distant ecclesiastical procession, and a seventeenth-century chant and a clangor of bells gradually approach, dominate the scene, and fade away again as the procession enters the mission. In the second, "Fiesta," the populace dances the Jota and the Habanera in the mission square.

These are hardly original ideas; neither was their translation into tone carried out along new and original lines or in any contemporary musical idiom. Yet it was very agreeable, on a cold, wet Boston autumn evening, to be transported to California, wrapped in Mr. McDonald's comfortable melodies and warmed by his genially glowing orchestration. The composer is an artisan of skill, sound if undistinguished taste, and a pleasantly sentimental imagination. The audience, on the whole, liked it; and when it is heard on the radio, the announcers will have a word for it—"colorful."

But probably we are witnessing a twilight of pictorial music. Even Debussy's "La Mer," which also appeared last night, begins to lose its hold upon our interest, exquisite though its facture is, and however marvelously suggestive are the predicted results of the great impressionist's delicate yet ultimately incisive technique. Though it is a wonderfully balanced decorative tryptich as well as an illusive evocation of natural forces, to our anthropocentric imaginations it is weakened perhaps by the absence of human figures and humane emotions in its seascape.

No such blight seems to threaten Beethoven's "Eroica," which filled the second half of last night's program. It grows in beauty as the decades and the centuries slip past it. Its blend of human and purely musical emotion—say 10 per cent of the former to 90 of the latter—was admirably caught by Dr. Koussevitzky and his men last night. Loving but not cloying attention was paid to its profuse lyricism; its drama, and even its tragedy, were not portentously underscored. Its gallantry struck no mock heroic poses. The whimsicality of its scherzo no overemphasis, but a delicate propriety that allowed Beethoven the rare privilege of understatement. All in all, this was an unusually satisfying performance of a great work.

S. S.

Detail From 'Outward Bound'

Louis Hector, Florence Reed, and Laurette Taylor in the revival of Sutton Vane's play now in its final week at the Plymouth.

'The Royal Family'

That temperamental theatrical family, which George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber assembled for "The Royal Family," is back again on the stage in a capable stock production at the Copley. In the dozen years that have passed since it first reached Broadway, the play has dated surprisingly little. The road, of course, is not what it was in those now seemingly golden days of 1928, when Fanny Cavendish talked so blithely of starting out on a tour of the country. But the road even then was not what it had been. Perhaps it never was.

Essentially the pattern of the play is simple. It turns on the perennial lure of the stage for the three generations of Cavendishes who are introduced to the audience. They are a strange lot, with their household always in an uproar, with their carefully contrived entrances to impress each other, with the shop talk with which they are forever bombarding themselves and any who will listen. But they are also amusing and likable.

To hear them talk, the world of the footlights is the only one worth considering. So Fanny Cavendish, the grandmother and veteran trouper of the flock, admonishes them from her half century of experience to keep up the family tradition, and dreams of the day which never comes, when she shall return to the theater. Miss Rose Morrison does the part well. In livelier vein is Erford Gage as Anthony Cavendish, her son, who bursts in from Hollywood with a processer-server at his heels, rushes off again to Africa, and romps home again with accumulated trophies of the tropics and grandiose plans for a new play. Sooner or later there is always a new play to stir them.

More involved, but in a different way, are the problems of the daughter and granddaughter of the household. Miss Joan Croydon and Miss Helen Walker have the two roles. Miss Julie Cavendish (Miss Croydon) is tempted to desert the stage on which she is a reigning star, for the peace and security of marriage with a successful mining engineer. Miss Gwen (Miss Walker), on the threshold of a promising career, does temporarily leave the theater for matrimony, but before the final curtain she is back again.

Mr. Kaufman is not one for sketchy plays. So he rounds out the group with an actor member of the family, who has already begun to decline in popularity, adds the latter's wife, who is in the same predicament, makes much of a kindly producer who has long been associated with the family (Harry Hanlon does the part), keeps a maid and valet rushing about ministering to the needs of the household, and throws in a trainer for such decorations as fencing and boxing to make sure that there are no dull moments.

The present production misses the smoothness of a finished Manhattan company. But the players provide a lively evening, and they manage to convey across the footlights the warmth and amusement with which the playwrights seemingly regard the characters of their play.

E. F. M.

'The Royal Family'

At the Copley, beginning Monday evening, Oct. 30, production by Alan Gray Holmes of the comedy by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. The cast:

Fanny Cavendish	Rose Morrison
Julie Cavendish	Joan Croydon
Anthony Cavendish	Erford Gage
Gwen	Helen Walker
Herbert Dean	Gene Webber
Kitty LeMoyne	Katherine Gosgriff
Oscar Wolfe	Harry Hanlon
Perry Stewart	Casey Walters
Gilbert Marshall	Wendell Corey
Della	Alice Wiley
Jo	Frank Daly
McDermott	Jay K. Bolden
Miss Peake	Jan Minor
Gunga	John Chartier

'Key Largo' Opens

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31 (AP)—Paul Muni returned to the stage here last night after a seven-year sojourn in Hollywood and was given an ovation by a first night audience for his performance in Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo."

Mr. Muni has the role of an American participant in the Spanish civil war who returns home thoroughly disillusioned, tormented by the fact he survived after deserting four comrades and ultimately served with the enemy to save himself.

The actor's portrayal of Kinn McCloud equaled his several noteworthy screen impersonations. The part fitted him—or perhaps he fitted it—as if it had been made for him.

Sharing credit with Mr. Muni for the play's enthusiastic reception, were Mr. Anderson's rhythmic lines, Guthrie McClintic's direction, and Jo Mielziner's sets. The play was produced by the Playwrights' Company.

Uta Hagen as the girl who had loved the absent Muni for three years because he personified her ideal and Harold Johnsrud as her father, who lost his eyesight in an earlier war in defense of their native Spain before moving to the Florida Keys, also gave excellent performances.

On Broadway Stages

New York

Louis Armstrong, he of the intemperate trumpet, started rehearsing yesterday for "Swingin' the Dream," the new version of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," bound for the Center Theater. According to those who sound the trumpet for Erik Charell and Jean Rodney, the producers, Mr. Armstrong is "set" for the part of Bottom, the Weaver, and will not appear in "Young Man with a Horn." Never before has the band leader played in a legitimate play, much less Shakespeare. Benny Goodman and Maxine Sullivan are others concerned with the doings.

♪ ♪ ♪

Barry Play in 32nd Week

The Theater Guild's production of "The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn, reaches its 250th performance at the Shubert Theater, on Wednesday evening. The Philip Barry comedy is now in its thirty-second week. Miss Hepburn, by the way, will act in a movie of the play.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss Howe's Monologues

Helen Howe, monologist of Boston, has changed the opening date of her sketches entitled, "Washington—All Change," from Nov. 16 to Nov. 13. The 11 sketches tell the running story of the efforts of a crusading Senator to push through an investigation of abuses of civil liberties in spite of widespread indifference and opposition. Miss Howe will appear at Labor Stage.

♪ ♪ ♪

Benefit Performance

Tonight's performance of Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale in "Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, has been taken as a benefit by the New York Wellesley Club. Gilbert Miller is the producer; the theater, the Martin Beck.

♪ ♪ ♪

Role for Tom Powers

Tom Powers, whose most recent important Broadway role was with Ina Claire in "End of Summer," has been engaged for an important part in "Ring Two," the new Gladys Hurlbut comedy which George Abbott will present at Henry Miller's Theater, beginning Nov. 22. Since his featured appearance with Miss Claire, Mr. Powers played briefly in "Glorianna," and prior to that, toured as Brutus in Orson Welles' version of "Julius Caesar."

♪ ♪ ♪

Play for Miss Collier

Constance Collier will return to the theater in the leading role of "Aries is Rising," the new play by Earl Blackwell and Caroline North, which opens at the John Golden Theater, on Nov. 16. Harry R. Irving and Michael Dolan are the producers and Robert Ross is directing. Others in the cast are Blanche Sweet, Mary Mason, and John Craven. Miss Collier, who is replacing Alison Skipworth, was the original choice for "Aries Is Rising," but was previously prevented from accepting the role by screen commitments, now satisfactorily settled.

♪ ♪ ♪

To Give "Of Mice and Men"

Philadelphia will see a revival of "Of Mice and Men," with Guy Robertson and Iris Adrian, beginning Nov. 6, at the Erlanger Theater.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yale Puppeteers

The Yale Puppeteers announce the New York premiere of their new musical revue for adults, Edition II of "It's a Small World," at the Women's National Republican Club, 3 West 51st Street, on Monday, Nov. 20. There will be performances in the afternoon and evening. Raymond Massey, Alexander Woolcott, Martha Graham, James A. Farley, Thomas E. Dewey, Mrs. Roosevelt and Dorothy Thompson in a "sister" act, Orson Welles, and Franklin D. Roosevelt will be headliners of the new show in which 50 puppets will appear. Forman Brown has written the sketches and lyrics. Harry Burnett has conceived the portrait puppets.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Warm for May" Reports

Reports from Wilmington and Philadelphia indicate that Max Gordon has a hit in "Very Warm for May," the new Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein musical. It is a satire on summer theaters. Jack Whiting, Grace McDonald, Hiram Sherman, and Eve Arden are the principals. After its current week in Philadelphia, "Very Warm for May" will open on Nov. 6, at the Colonial Theater, Boston. It will arrive at the Alvin Theater in New York on Nov. 15.

Lucas & Pritchard

Lincoln-Douglas Debate

As "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" sets the scene at the Boston Opera House. Douglas is seated at the left. Lincoln is standing at the right.

San Carlo to Give 15 Operas

Thirteen operas will be presented in the 11-day engagement of the San Carlos Opera Company, opening at the Boston Opera House on Thursday evening, Nov. 23.

The 14 performances will be under the sponsorship of the New England Town Hall, Inc., whose local radio educational programs are a feature of the air. The opening night and both Sunday matinées are benefit performances under the auspices of Boston organizations.

Norina Greco, the young soprano heard in Boston last season; Ivan Petroff, the new baritone whom Mr. Gallo presented a year ago; Sydney Rayner, who for the past two seasons has been a Metropolitan Opera tenor; Coe Glade for "Carmen," and the singers whom Fortune Gallo has assembled for his tours of previous seasons will be heard during the nine evening performances plus two Saturday, two Sunday and one holiday (Thanksgiving) matinées.

Carlo Peroni, who during nearly two decades has been chief conductor of the San Carlo Company, will conduct throughout the engagement. Louis Raybaut supervises the stage driection. The corps de ballet will again have Lydia Arlova and Lucien Prideaux as première danseuse and premier danseur.

Nine composers represented in the repertoire from Thursday, Nov. 23, Dec. 3, are led by Verdi, with four operas. Puccini has two; Bizet, Donizetti, Gounod, Humperdinck, Mascagni, Leoncavallo, and Rossini, one each. "Carmen" and "Madam Butterfly" are the only works that will have second performance. In order of performance, the season's repertoire, with dates, as follows:

Thursday, Nov. 23, "Aïda" (Verdi); Friday, Nov. 24, "Carmen" (Bizet), in French: Saturday matinée, Nov. 25, "Madam Butterfly" ((Puccini); Saturday evening, Nov. 25, "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti); Sunday matinée (a benefit performance), Nov. 26, "La Bohème" (Puccini); Monday, Nov. 27, "La Traviata" (Verdi); Tuesday, Nov. 29, "Faust" in French (Gounod); Wednesday, Nov. 29, "Rigoletto" (Verdi); Thanksgiving matinée, Nov. 30, "Hansel and Gretel," in English (Humperdinck), followed by Ballet Divertissement; Holiday night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) followed by "Pagliacca" (Leoncavallo); Friday, Dec. 1, "Madam Butterfly" (Puccini); Saturday matinée, Dec. 2, "Carmen" in French (Bizet); Saturday evening, Dec. 2, "Il Trovatore" (Verdi); Sunday matinée (benefit), Dec. 3, "Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

Carl Sandburg on Radio

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Premiere of a new concert series featuring Metropolitan and Chicago opera singers is a feature of tonight's radio entertainment. The third Antonini Concert series begins with Vivian Della Chiesa, Chicago soprano, as first guest. MBS to WAAB is the originating network at 8. Alfredo Antonini will conduct an orchestra composed of Philharmonic and Metropolitan musicians. Other soloists promised are Tito Schipa, lyric tenor, and Heldi Reggiani, coloratura soprano, who makes her Metropolitan debut this season.

Other music:

Mozart's Concerto No. 7, in F Major, for Two Pianos, with Nadia Reisenberg and Milton Kaye, soloists, Alfred Wallenstein, conducting, in Mozart Concerto Series, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Talks:

Carl Sandburg, American poet, sits on panel with regulars in "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Edward A. Weeks of "Meet Mr. Weeks," Atlantic Monthly program, talks on "Children Who Live Forever," juveniles of fiction, on NBC-Blue Network, except Boston, home of the "Atlantic," 9:30.

Constance Collier of the stage, "Ham" Fisher of the cartoons, "Professor Quiz" of the radio, Arthur Garfield Hays of the law, recall amusing events of their careers in "Fun With the Famous," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Wednesday

Two dramatic programs resume today. NBC's Radio Guild, whose earlier season was cut off by war news, returns with the playing of George Lowther's "Moonlight Sonata," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30, and right on its heels Jean Hersholt brings back his "Dr. Christian" characterizations, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Other drama:

Clemence Dane's "A Bill of Divorcement," with Walter Abel, Pauline Lord, and Betty Field in the leads, is radiocast in New York portion of "Star Theater," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Serious music:

Suzanne Sten, opera soprano, sings Lully's "Bois Epais," the "Pleurez mes yeux" aria from Massenet's "Le Cid," two gypsy songs of Dvorak, "Aylia, the Dancer of Kashmir" and Del Riego's "Homing," in revised "Concert Hall" schedule; Howard Barlow conducts selections from Massenet, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Bizet operas, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Thursday

Premiere of a radio opera is today's feature: Vittorio Giannini's "Columbia Workshop" - commissioned opera, "Blennerhasset," debuts in CBS's experimental drama period with Margaret Daum, soprano, and Frank Hornaday, tenor, in the leads, and Howard Barlow, conducting. The opera deals with the Burr conspiracy hatched on Blennerhasset Island in the Ohio River and is heard CBS to WEEI at 10.

Other serious music:

José Iturbi presents Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C Minor, as sole item in his first NBC concert of the season conducting second Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Mozart's Divertimento No. 17 (K. 334) is only work in Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta" orchestral program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Thomas L. Thomas, Metropolitan baritone, and Vicki Chase, radio soprano, begin new joint recital series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Forum:

U. S. Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson and Frederick H. Wood, prominent attorney, debate "Is Our Constitutional Government in Danger?" in America's Town Meeting of the Air, NBC-Blue-WBC, 9:30.

Drama:

Gail Patrick and Herbert Marshall take the leads in Eleanor Mercein's story, "Between Ships," in Hollywood Playhouse, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Music Notes

The Jordan Hall recital of George Copeland and Cleora Wood will be given on the evening of Nov. 15, not Nov. 8, as was mistakenly announced in this place yesterday.

Jessica Dragonette will give a song recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Nov. 22, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Chapter of the International Federation of Catholic Alumni.

E. Power Biggs will give a recital on the classic organ in the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, on the evening of Nov. 13. The program will consist of the "Orgelbüchlein" and the Prelude and Fugue in G major, by J. S. Bach. The recital will be open to the public without charge and no tickets are required.

De Cou Lectures to Start At Tremont Temple Nov. 10

Branson De Cou, travel lecturer, will be at Tremont Temple on Friday evening, Nov. 10 at 8:15 presenting for the first of his series of dream pictures "Treasure Island and California 1939." The same lecture will be repeated the following afternoon at 2:15.

Mr. De Cou brings this year a series of three lectures to be given on three successive Friday evenings and Saturday matinees with an extra Saturday matinee on Dec. 9. Following his opening lecture, his subjects will be: Nov. 17 and 18, "Cruising to Chile;" Nov. 24 and 25, "The Pageant of Peru;" and on Saturday afternoon Dec. 9, "Our Western Wonderland."

At Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Water colors by John Pike and portraits by Channing Hare are on view at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street.

Mr. Pike shows industrious preoccupation with the medium of water color. He has no set manner of performance, nor does he rely upon a few clichés of the brush. His subjects vary, and manipulation of the brush changes with the requirements of the subject. When he is in a descriptive mood he indulges in more carefully indicated details. He is at his best in themes like "Pa Bramble-Neighbor,' giving us a touch of genre without losing his grip upon the salient factors of design. There are other water colors which reflect the present as Eastman Johnson's pictures illustrated American life of the last century. While Mr. Pike does occasionally treat the outdoors for sheer scenic interest, he seems brightest and most distinguished in his "human interest" pictures.

The portraiture of Channing Hare shows an evolution from academic method towards the practice of portraitists with Parisian leanings. Mr. Hare has had some good models and has no doubt been happier in portraying them with broader brush, lighter and brighter colors, and a pat directness. At his best he portrays his sitters with vivacity and awareness; in his less successful moments he seems thwarted by the paint itself, which will not yield to his touch. The departure from the academic viewpoint presupposes a radical change in visualization, and in construction of forms. An outward alteration of texture and color does not suffice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Children's Art Center

Water colors by Carroll Bill and pottery by Alice Lawton are on view at the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street.

Mr. Bill's aquarelles treat views of Jamaica, scenes of the seacoast, crowds on public squares, shipping. He aims for clear exposition and straightforward recording. He avoids the all too common slurring brushwork.

The pottery by Miss Lawton shows the result of a hobby earnestly pursued. The potter's craft has found many devotees in Boston and a high standard of workmanship prevails among them. Miss Lawton is more accustomed to commenting than to be commented upon for she is an art critic. Her pottery reveals a fine appreciation for form, color, glaze.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Cambridge

At the Cambridge Branch of the Old Corner Book Store is a group of small water colors by Svi Haraby. Miniature in size the pictures portray scenes of Palestine.

Svi Haraby works with delicacy and precision characteristic of a miniature style. And yet, he does not strive for the decorative visuallzation of ancient miniatures; on the contrary, he is interested in achieving a convincing naturalism. He does manage to impart an illusion of expanding space, openness and airiness which was one objective of the French Impressionists. He goes further in their direction by employing small touches of color in juxtaposition, pointillist manner. His landscapes are notable for brightness, definite pattern and for concise statement.

♪ ♪ ♪

Junior League Show

For its first exhibition of the season, the Junior League of Boston is showing in its art gallery and ballroom a large selection of color reproductions of modern and old masters. The pictures were chosen with the idea of interesting children. Adults need not turn away for there is probably more to interest them than the younger generation.

The improved accomplishments in color reproduction are continuously being sung. There is no doubt that the supplementary feature of color adds greatly to the beauty and authenticity of a reproduction. Because of an immoderate devotion to originals, we always feel the need of indicating that such reproductions are only proximate, and that they cannot be meant to substitute for the original entirely. Allowing for the margin of difference we may then proceed to enjoy them.

The Junior League has shown good taste in its selection, including Flemish primitives, German masters, El Greco, and miniatures of India. The modern French masters are well represented. Americans are included, too, and we find no element of favoritism displayed in an exhibition that is worth seeing.

Youth Concert Tickets

The demand for tickets for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc. Youth Concerts, it is said, far exceeds the supply, this year as last. The second season of the series of six concerts begins in Symphony Hall, Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 8, with Wheeler Beckett conducting 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Sustaining members committees in Boston and outlying communities raise funds to cover expenses not met by admissions.

The Boston public schools are allotted 800 seats; the Boston parochial schools, 200, and the [illegible] settlements, 300.

Conductor for Radio

José Iturbi

Conducts new evening series of Rochester Philharmonic over WBZ Thursday at 9.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
LESLIE HOWARD
INTERMEZZO
A Love Story
with INGRID BERGMAN
NEW CO-FEATURE "THREE SONS" EDW. ELLIS
NEW MARCH OF TIME

Aaron Richmond presents
Thr.-Fri. Evs. & Sat. Mt.
JORDAN HALL
Tickets from 10:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. (Tel. Ken. 8664)
Argentinita
her Spanish Dancers and Musicians

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Smash Triumphs—2
MICKEY ROONEY • JUDY GARLAND
in "BABES IN ARMS"
Plus: "Those High Grey Walls"
With WALTER CONNOLLY

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Mat. Tom'w | 8:30 Eves.
Seats Now—Down-Town Box Office Wilbur Theatre
LAST WEEK
RAYMOND MASSEY
in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
Evs. 25c-$3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75, tax inc.

Plymouth Tonight 8:30 Mat. Thurs.
LAURETTE TAYLOR ★ FLORENCE REED
"OUTWARD BOUND"
HARRY ELLERBE LOUIS HECTOR MORGAN FARLEY
2nd American Theatre Soc. Subs. Play
Evs. $1.10-$2.75. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Bette Davis — Miriam Hopkins
"THE OLD MAID"
Barry Barnes — Valerie Hobson
"THIS MAN IS NEWS"
Thurs.: "In Name Only" and "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
Entire Week—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
"MIKADO"
in Technicolor, starring Kenny Baker

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Circle 6-6363

"A ROARING EVENING OF HILARITY"
—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"20,000 MEN A YEAR"
Randolph SCOTT • Preston FOSTER
Marg't LINDSAY
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m.
ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Revision of Neutrality Act Is Trend of College Opinion

(Continued from Page 1)

Congressional leaders, essayists, historians, and college professors, disagree.

4. Should President Roosevelt intervene in the European war as a mediator to achieve peace?

Of the 38 papers replying, only 17 reported any position taken on this issue; 13 were opposed to intervention by the President, four in favor.

All Sections

The survey embraced all sections of the United States, 14 colleges or universities in New England and the East, four in the South, 10 in the central states, and 10 in the western states.

With enactment of the cash and carry provision in the Neutrality Act, a question on which the college papers most readily agreed, the position of the Johns Hopkins University paper, the "News-Letter," which raised the only dissent, is interesting. The cash and carry plan, reported J. C. Handlesman, editor of the "News-Letter," would be "very dangerous" for it would not be carried out. It would become successively, he said, "credit and carry" and then "credit and we'll carry."

Other papers, reporting editorial support of cash-and-carry measure (before the City of Flint incident), felt it was the safest proviso yet considered to keep the United States at peace.

One of the four newspapers disagreeing with the majority of opinion that President Roosevelt should not intervene to attempt a resolution of the war was The Michigan Daily of the University of Michigan. An editorial in that paper supported intervention on the grounds that American leadership in a peace conference at this time would facilitate "American insistence" on an equitable settlement in Europe.

Keep U. S. Out

Throughout the replies was the repetitious desire of the college editors to have the United States stay out of the war. "We will not fight in Europe" is the slogan of the Daily Northwestern. "We will not fight on European soil" declared a letter—in capital letters—from the Purdue Exponent.

There was also a repetition of suspicion in the replies as to what the leaders of France and England are fighting for. The phrase, "the so-called Democracies" occasionally slipped into correspondence and editorials forwarded by the college editors. And in some cases, as the statistics reveal, editors took the position that under no circumstances should the United States support Britain and France since those countries have refused to fight for smaller democracies and fight now, not for democracy but because their empirical interests are threatened.

Humorous Touch

One newspaper, the Brown Daily Herald, added a humorous touch, reporting "we have decided to keep clear of all this humdrum of war publicity."

But perhaps the most poignant lament of college youth against the whole issue of the United States and the European War came from the Carnegie Tartan (Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh).

A Newspaper Speeds Through the Air

By a Staff Photographer

Demonstrating a Home Facsimile Receiver

Left shows engineer of the Finch Telecommunication Laboratories holding up two-column-wide "home newspaper" strip issuing from Crosley home facsimile receiver; right, William G. H. Finch, facsimile inventor, stands beside page type facsimile printer.

Warning Given Against Ideas Of a War Boom

"Let's get it out of our heads that we are going to have a whopping big war boom in this country in the near future," James R. Bancroft, President of the American Institute of Finance, advised alumni of the Harvard Business School at lunch today in the Exchange Club.

"If anyone expects to line his pockets and permanently fatten his purse out of human misery wrought by the war, he might just as well get it out of his head now."

Mr. Bancroft said he thought it is already obvious that at least not for a considerable period, and probably never, will there be the hysterical war buying of 1915. There is no basis for anticipating any such war boom as that of 1915-16, nor will there be, he said, anything approaching the earning power shown by the war industries in that period.

A substantial war demand, assuming the war is protracted, will stimulate business activity, but real boom conditions, particularly from the standpoint of corporate profits, he said, are "out." If war demands do not develop in volume by the year end or domestic sales rise sharply, the country will experience a sharp recession in domestic business activity.

"From all I can see," he said, "the present marked-up surge in business is similar in many of its characteristics to those we have seen in the past 10 years, and is unlikely to develop into an immediate and protracted period of prosperity.

"On the other hand, any recession from current active business conditions should by no means be as marked as that which followed the up surge of the winter of 1936-37. Moreover, in the accumulated capital goods needs of a long period of depression there exists the basis, following necessary readjustments or improved government business relations, for a protracted business prosperity."

Pin-Ball Machine's Doom Seen by Vermont Official

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 31—An aroused public opinion is certain to result in repeal of the law, passed by the last session of the Vermont General Assembly, permitting licensing of so-called "pin-ball" machines. Complaints which have been received by State's attorneys, sheriffs, police and other officials have been rapidly accumulating in the office of Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones, who declares the evils apparent from legalization of the machines definitely indicate they should be "outlawed."

More than 1,000 of the machines, which are largely of the horseracing type and on which odds may be increased by the insertion of more coins, have been licensed by the State Department since the first of the year. Last available figures show the fees up to Oct. 13 had paid $28,762 into the State treasury, with estimated revenue for the full year being placed at $45,000.

Attorney General Jones was opposed to passage of the licensing bill and since complaints have poured into his office has expressed determination to seek repeal of the act at the next session of the Legislature.

Besides the temptations offered persons who can ill afford to lose money in the machines, the Attorney General asserts that an increase in crime has resulted from their increasing operation in the State. He reports a large number of burglaries of filling stations, restaurants, and other places where the machines are located, apparently committed solely to empty the machines of their coins. Several convictions of youths have resulted from investigations and arrests that followed.

Complaints have also been coming in from mothers, the Attorney General said, about losses of money from their pocketbooks, in some cases amounting to as much as $15. Wives of men on WPA relief also have been among the numerous complainants.

Attorney General Jones joined Erwin M. Harvey, Commissioner of Taxes, last January, in seeking repeal of the law, which was passed by the 1937 Legislature. The law was not effective during the first two years after its enactment because of ambiguous and contradictory provisions, so these officials sought repeal. Members of the Legislature, however, ever, sought to clarify the measure to make it workable and a deadlock resulted between the two houses and no change was made. The Commissioner of Taxes then asked the Attorney General for an opinion on the law, which Mr. Harvey used as a basis for levying the license fee.

The machines then became "big business" and requests for licenses poured in. Those machines having some degree of skill in their operation were then approved for license.

Milk Being Graded

For the first time in the history of the State, Vermonters are buying milk which has been graded in respect to age, butterfat content and quality and has been bottled in labeled containers which tell the customer just what he is buying, according to Harry B. Bremmer, Vermont Supervisor of Creamery Inspection. More than 1200 dealers have been licensed, he says, under the new milk control law passed by the 1939 Legislature.

Since the licenses have been issued retail stores have been inspected and have been found, in nearly all cases, to be conforming to the requirements of the Act. Of the 432 formers selling into local markets only a few passed the first inspection and a few had to be excluded from the market, Mr. Bremmer said.

Reporting on conditions of the industry generally, Mr. Bremmer said that conditions have reached a high state of perfection, due in large part to the vigilance of State and out-of-State inspectors. To date this year only 230 producers have been excluded from the out-of-State market until they meet the conditions. This is comparatively few out of the more than 20,000 producers in Vermont, he added. As only one item of inspection expense, he said, Vermont producers are paying between $30,000 and $40,000 annually for expense of retinning milk cans.

Harvard Groups Going on Air

Harvard students are going on the air. Not en masse but in two small groups, one of which is organized at Phillips Brooks House, the center of student social service activity, and the other at the offices of the "Harvard Radio Workshop," a year-old organization to "develop new techniques in radio, present programs of cultural and educational value, and set higher standards in radio entertainment."

The first group, whose broadcasts can now be heard every Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 over WHDH, is interested in "presenting to the general public the contributions of the college student to the community." Its "Adventures in Education" are in the form of a play which dramatizes—much after the fashion of "The March of Time"—an aspect of student social service work. The scripts, and even the running dialogue for one of the actors and the commentator which serves to join the "scenes" of the "play," are wirtten by undergraduates.

Tomorrow, Nov. 1, the broadcast is devoted to the Grenfell Mission in Labrador, and the cast will consist of five students, all of whom have been north in the summer to join in the Mission's activities. Future programs will treat of the International House, where foreign students are being quartered in congenial surroundings, and the Friends' Service Camps, which offer students a chance to help improve the surroundings of industrial workers.

The "Radio Workshop" is interested in dramatizing American history. Its broadcasts, which will begin early next year, will concern first, social history; next, historical topics which have particular bearing on contemporary problems—such as, for example, the Jeffersonian experiments in embargo legislation; and finally, the westward movement of the American frontier. These programs are to be heard over WRUL, a noncommercial shortwave station, unless a commercial network can be interested in the project.

Harvard Policy Is Attacked By Teacher Union

"Substantial and immediate damage" to education at Harvard is the result of present rigidity in Administration policy, according to a statement issued today by the Cambridge Union of University Teachers.

At issue between official Harvard and the Union is a policy of appointing to permanent teaching positions only men for whom vacancies in the rank of "full professor" are bound to arise.

A permanent, floating group of "associate professors" should be maintained, the Union feels, even though their eventual promotion is not assured.

The decision, then, facing Harvard is whether or not the limited amount of money available for teaching appointments shall be expended on young, active teachers or on full professors.

Nursing Meetings Scan Broad Field

Nurses from all over Massachusetts gathered at the Hotel Statler today to begin three-day conventions of three organizations: the Massachusetts League of Nursing Education, the Massachusetts Organization for Public Health Nursing and the Massachusetts State Nurses Association. The broad fields to be covered included education of nurses and community relationships.

At the general session of the Massachusetts League of Nursing Education this afternoon, Prof. Neal B. DeNood, of the department of sociology at Smith College, declared that there is need for a redistribution of nurses in the State. The cities are overcrowded, he said, while the smaller communities are in need of service.

Most of the recent social changes, Professor DeNood pointed out, tend to make individuals more dependent on one another. "We are living in a world of constant change," he said, "and while modern inventions give us conveniences, they are also related to labor strikes and economic depression."

Waterways Body Still 'Off' Seaway

Steps are being taken to organize opposition to President Roosevelt's attempt to revive the St. Lawrence seaway project at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in Philadelphia, Nov. 13, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announced today.

This opposition, Mr. Davis said, will be based on the principal reason the Deeper Waterways Association consistently opposed the Great Lakes-to-the-Sea project, namely, a heavy cost out of all proportion to benefits to be derived.

John H. Garo

John H. Garo, who passed on here today, won many international prizes with his photographs. An Armenian immigrant, his skill won him commissions from notables of politics, business, and the stage. One of his best known portraits was of Calvin Coolidge. The original hangs in the White House.

Sharp Advance in Imports Is Noted by Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

Sharp gains in the volume of imports, at the port of Boston, were disclosed in figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, covering the business of the port last week, with comparisons for the similar week last year. Imports for consumption last week reached the unusually high level of more than $3,677,000.

Heavy imports of wool—more than 2,730,000 pounds—much of which went into warehouse, swelled the volume of imports for the week. Collection of duties was larger than a year ago but the gain was not commensurate with the sharp increase in value of imports because of the large percentage of imports going into warehouse, where duty is not paid until the merchandise is withdrawn.

Aside from overseas commerce, the domestic or coastwise trade is growing steadily. Last week's business included arrival of the steamer Kailua with a full cargo of refined sugar from Crocker, Calif., on San Francisco Bay. The sugar was refined from Hawaiian raw sugar, and amounted to 7,900 tons, of which 4,000 tons were discharged at Boston. It is the first time in many years that a full cargo of refined sugar has been brought around from that point.

The figures:

	Week Ending Oct. 28, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consmptn	$3,677,329	$1,939,968
Imports for warehouse	1,101,725	208,187
Withdrawn from warehouse for consmptn	725,783	425,312
Duties collected	584,659	452,031
Wool (pounds)	2,730,865	219,350
	Fiscal year July 1 to Oct 28	Year Ago
Wool (pounds)	17,599,309	13,180,479
Duties collected	$8,968,242	$7,010,115

Neptune Bit Rough but Playful

Capt. Gus Dunsky, skipper of the Boston trawler Spray, and his crew of 18, allowed they knew something about the pranks of old King Neptune—until they made the voyage to Georges and Western banks that ended today when the craft nosed into a berth at Boston Fish Pier.

Captain Dunsky has followed the sea 35 years through storm and calm, but never before experienced so severe a blow as was encountered last Saturday evening, thus providing him with one of the two things he learned on this voyage. The other was that terrific seas can go through all the motions of inflicting severe damage without causing any serious results. King Neptune can be playful, it would appear.

Last Saturday, the Spray was about 450 miles east of Boston, when it began to breeze up from the so'west. Skipper Dunsky and the crew realized that they were in for a blow. But that is just another incident in the day's work. So the skipper turned in.

Seas rose and soon solid walls of green water were dashing against the Spray, sweeping the full length of the modern trawler and flooding scuppers. About 10 p. m. one of the mightiest waves the crew had ever seen towered far above the craft and crashed down upon the bow,' virtually burying the Spray beneath tons of sudsy, foaming water.

But when the big wave had washed away, and only the "normal" storm seas hammered the Spray, none of the possible damage to the craft could be found. A few pranks had been played, to be sure, such as flooding the skipper's room, and tossing him from his bunk to the floor amid magazines, and about everything else that had been in their usual places. The stove was strewn with pots and pans and water spoiled the flour, so the crew went breadless for two days.

Today the vessel is discharging 150,000 pounds of redfish and about 20,000 pounds mixed fish, none the worse for the episode.

Hospital Wiring Gets Overhauling

Engineers at City Hospital were working full force today to discover the source of the electric wiring trouble which plunged the ninth floor of Dowling building at the hospital into darkness for two hours late last night.

Officials said that although electrical service has been restored, and they expect no difficulty tonight, they have not yet determined the cause of last night's black-out. It is believed that the difficulty occurred when heavy rains reached undeground cables and caused a short circuit.

The lights went out last night at about 11:15 o'clock, and elevator service also was stopped.

Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope, who passed the hospital just after the lights went out, and saw the building in darkness, called upon his department to furnish high-powered spotlights.

Youngsters Seek Movie 'Brothers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30—A big brother movement has started here because the little fellows, 10 or even younger, want to keep going to the movies.

Recently City Solicitor William A. Needham ruled against admitting children of 10 or younger to theaters unless escorted by adults 18 years or older, after a panic in a low-price theater caused an investigation showing most of the patrons were under 10 years.

Formerly only the price of admission was necessary to admit a child of any age. But under City Solicitor Needham's ruling, children are now scouring for "big brothers" to take them to a show.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	J. Dorsey's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama, music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Political talk	News; sport talk	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	Rubinoff's Violin	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	Political talk
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name of Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Recorded program	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Vivian Della Chiesa;	Military Digest
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	Antonini's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Party"; war news.	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	Robert Benchley; J.	Frank Crumit; Julia	Government talk	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:15	"We, the People"	Durante; Hayton Orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	Rubinoff's Violin	"Fibber McGee and	Mozart Concerto Series:	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:45	orchestra; soloists.	Musicale	Molly": music	piano; orchestra	
10:00	Syncopation Piece	"Gene and Glenn"	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Syncopation Piece	"Waltz Time"		News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous":	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Montreal Symphony	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	informal interviews	House": drama; music	Concert	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	O. Nelson's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Dance Parade"
11:30	Paul Whiteman's	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Dance music
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	Movie talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45	Greenfield Choir	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Azaleas
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; music	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch's Boys	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; Lanny Ross	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Old Time Tunes"	Elaine Raye, songs
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Texas Trailers"	hold talk	"Cafe Continental"	Music; sport comment
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Music for the Young"	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	Jean Harpers, songs
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Indiana Indigo"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Western Serenade"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Favorite Waltzes": vo-	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Sport comment	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	calist; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Ceremonies Marking	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Millar's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	N. E. Press Women	Completion of Rocke-	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Gayle Gaylord"	Organ Concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	feller Center Develop-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:15	"About Us"	ment; speakers	"Stella Dallas": serial	Jack Arthur, baritone	Sport reports
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream": sketch	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Musicale	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn";	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Frank E. Lewis, talk
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	Political talk	Albert E. Morris, talk
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	Al Pearce and His	John W. Lyons, talk	Hollywood Playhouse:	Clement A. Norton, talk	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Bunny Berrigan's Or.	dramatization	Dance orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orch.; war news.	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Vocalists
9:00	Theater: "Bill of Di-	"Our Foreign Policy":	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	vorcement"; Kenny	Alf M. Landon	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Baker; Frances	"Harvey and Dell"	len Art Players; Moylan	"Music by Faith": vo-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Langford; orch.	George Harris' Orch.	Sisters; orchestra	calists; orchestra	
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	River's End"	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	"Moonlight Sonata"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Kavelin's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill program.

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: symphony orchestra and pianist; news in Spanish.

10:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation": lecture.

10:45 p. m.—"Music for Strings."

'The Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

For Wednesday, Nov. 1

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—German Operettas. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungaria," medley of folklore tunes. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.4m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Symphony Concert; "Secret Worlds." 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15,16meg., 19.7m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Jose Betancourt, singer. YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.

Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Happy Program. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

London—9:45 p. m.—News Summary. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Food for Thought." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

N. E. Conference Meets Nov. 23, 24

Business leaders and representatives of industrial, recreational, commercial and agricultural organizations have been invited by the six New England Governors and the New England Council to participate in the fifteenth New England Conference to be held in Boston, Nov. 23 and 24.

The purposes of the meeting are "to promote co-ordination of efforts for the solution of economic problems common to these six States, and to advance the economic welfare and prosperity of New England."

The Conference will convene on Thursday, Nov. 23, with a reception and luncheon to the Governors. The Governors will be the principal speakers at the first general session on Thursday afternoon. Group sessions, devoted to problems of New England industry, agriculture, recreation and community development, are scheduled for Friday morning, with a general luncheon session concluding the meeting Friday afternoon.

Hosteling Called Far-Reaching Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Oct. 31—"Friendship and co-operation among the Americas will be greatly aided by hosteling," Mrs. R. Wade Speir, Jr., of New York, a Vice-President of American Youth Hotels, told hostelers here Sunday at the annual conference and round table of the A. Y. H.

Due to the success of a pioneer hotel trip through Mexico last summer, she reported, and the interest and enthusiasm of the Mexican people in welcoming the American group, several similar trips are planned for 1940.

Establishment of hostels in Mexico and South America is not considered for the immediate future, she explained, because it is felt that growth should be gradual in these countries. No hostels are established yet and groups which will make the 1940 trips will travel under A. Y. H. sponsorship, staying at temporary hotels under arrangements made by the American organization.

Job for Governor's Aide

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 31 (AP)—Gov. Francis P. Murphy announced recently the appointment of Capt. Charles F. Bowen as Adjutant General of New Hampshire to succeed Charles W. Howard who retired recently on reaching retirement age. The appointment will be acted upon by the Executive Council probably early this week. Captain Bowen has been Secretary to the Governor for the past three years.

Away at school
IS NOT SO FAR AWAY

Give your boy or girl in school the help they need most of all—your words of encouragement—your voice. Reach across the long miles for a voice-to-voice, heart-to-heart visit. It costs very little to telephone out of town by day—even less evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday Rates
Hanover, N. H.	.80	.40
Providence, R. I.	.40	.25
Springfield, Mass.	.60	.30
Bennington, Vt.	.80	.40

*3-minute station-to-station rates
A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

LEARN TO DANCE QUICKLY
SKILLFUL LADY AND GENTLEMAN TEACHERS
BALLROOM DANCING
TAUGHT IN 4 LESSONS
1 AP. DANCING TAUGHT
"MY REPUTATION IS YOUR PROTECTION"
PROF. RITTER BOSTON MASS.
177 TREMONT ST. DeVonshire 7330

ALBIANI

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Send a "Speaking Likeness" to say "Merry Christmas"...

Photographic greeting cards are easy to plan—with our help. Come in today and see samples.

Spend a few minutes with us today, and you can cross that perplexing item, Christmas cards, right off your holiday shopping list. Bring in the negatives of a few favorite snapshots, and we'll help you plan the friendliest, cheeriest, most deeply appreciated of all greeting cards . . . the photographic kind. Latest styles; moderate prices.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC. 38 BROMFIELD STREET and HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON

Rose Bowl Involved in Southern California-Oregon State Clash This Week End

Trojan Mid-Season Surge Needed for Strong Beavers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 31—Southern California's "Trojans" are coming with a strong mid-season rush to claim the pre-1939 grid reports that they were the mightiest team Howard Jones has ever put under headgears.

When Oregon University stopped the Trojans for a 7-7 tie in the season opener it acted as a dash of ice water on the southerners. Since then they have been going great.

But they will have to uncover all the power, trick plays, and substitutes (which they have three deep) when they come up against the unbeaten Oregon State "Beavers" next Saturday, Nov. 4. at Portland, Ore.

Figures Available

Oregon's State's win over the Washington State squad 13-0 put O. S. C. in the undisputed lead of the Pacific Coast Conference. But it also did something else. It gave the game dopesters just the opportunity they have been waiting for—a comparative score to judge the Beavers and Trojans strength.

Where O. S. C. trapped the Washington State Cougars 13-0, the Trojans swept through the Cougars 27-0. Does that make the Trojans two touchdowns better than the Oregon Staters? There are those who will say that two touchdowns is about the right difference.

This reporter having seen the Beavers march through Stanford's undrilled squad early in the season and Southern California turn on the heat for only one quarter in the U. S. C.-California game here Oct. 28 to score 20 points is of the opinion that U. S. C. should be at least two touchdowns better than O. S. C. "if" . . .

Turn On Power

And that "if" relates to the Trojans' ability to turn on their coordinated power and keep it turned on for more than one quarter. Oregon State is a tough squad to handle. If they get the jump—and that will be their game—the Trojans are going to have to throw more into the game than quarterback Nave and end Kreuger to pass and catch their way to victory three minutes before the game ends.

Oregon State plays a strong, steady, heads-up ball game. Nothing seems to bother them. They are big and heavy. They are as well drilled in fundamentals as Southern California. Their only difference is that the S. C. backs run harder and with more zip.

U. S. C. has two advantages. First, the fact that they played against the same style of attack in this last week's California game that Oregon State will use against them Saturday. Second, their seemingly unlimited supply of substitutes that are equal, if not superior, to their regulars.

Seek Rose Bowl

But O. S. C. has one advantage. They haven't been beaten and are out there to get into the Rose Bowl for the first time in many moons. They will be playing in the Northwest and not in the heat of the South. Furthermore—it just might rain, and if it does, Beavers have always been better in mud than Trojans—even in the days of Troy. You can't pass a wet ball very efficiently and that's at least two thirds of the S. C. game.

Oregon State is going into the last part of the season with the heaviest part of its playing job ahead—Southern Cal, Oregon, California, and University of California at Los Angeles on successive Saturdays. If they get through that schedule undefeated—they can have the Rose Bowl—roses and all!

Tied for second place in the Conference are U. S. C. and U. C. L. A. from the South. The Uclans' win over Oregon 16-6 was surprising to many, particularly since Stanford held the U. C. L. A. speedsters to a tie Oct. 14.

Huskies Cut Loose

But perhaps that tie was just a fluke for an heretofore leashed Washington "Husky" up in Seattle suddenly cut loose and nipped the confident Stanford Indian right out of the stadium into Lake Washington by a score of 8-5. Sounds more like baseball.

That win—and at Homecoming too—when the Stanfords came North all ready to add a scalp to their belt will give the Huskies some confidence for Montana next week. They "should" win this one. And when they come down here for California on Nov. 11 should have more than an even chance of knocking off a wobbly but young California varsity.

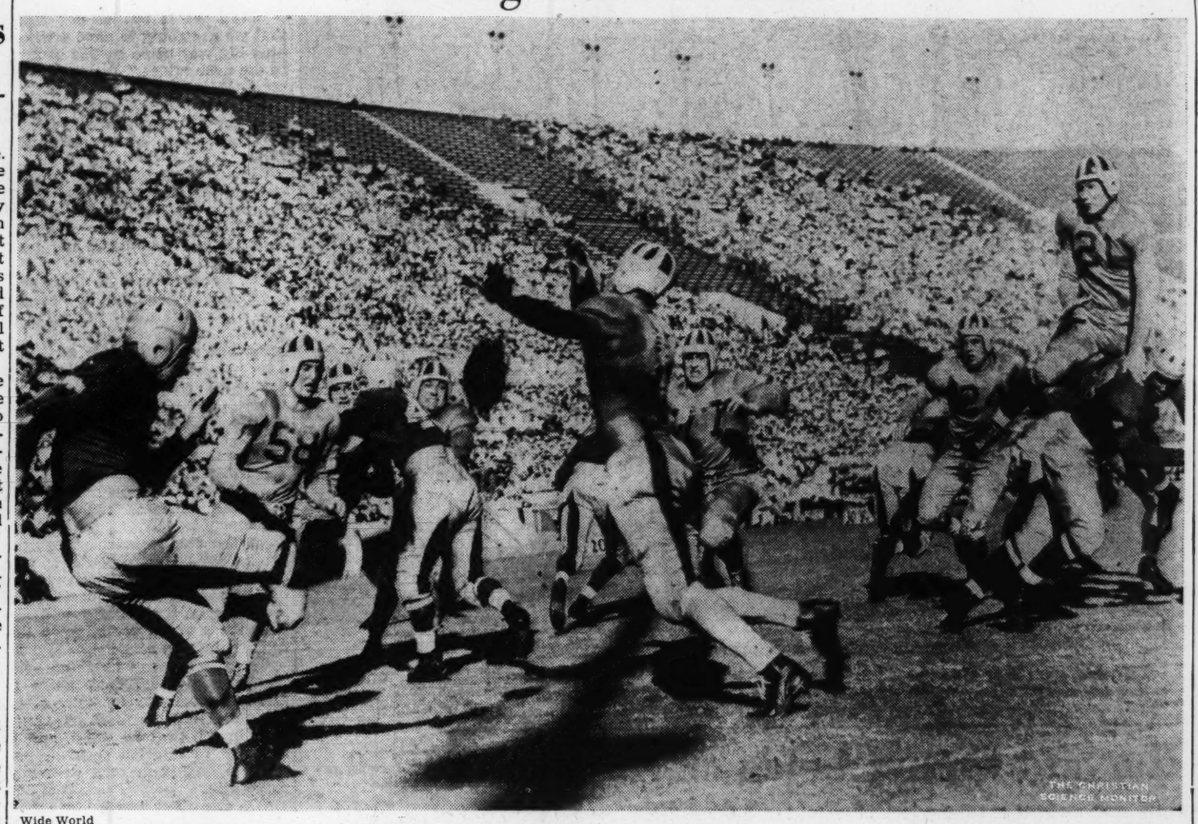
U. C. L. A. should have little trouble with California next week, and it should give the Uclans considerable pleasure in taking a game from their northern brothers. Of course, Cal could come back strong—but the chances are pretty weak after the showings thus far this season. We'll just have to chalk up 1939 to profit and loss over here at Berkeley and plan for a flashy quad for '40.

Stanford meets Santa Clara in a non-Conference game, which should be interesting this Saturday—but with all the odds on Santa Clara. The same goes for Oregon over Washington State.

But the game of games for 1939 will be played at Portland on Nov. 4. Out of this 60 minutes of play probably will emerge the 1939 Rose Bowl team.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Punting Under Pressure



Wide World

LOS ANGELES—Bill Overlin, University of California (Los Angeles branch), is shown kicking from the end zone during the first quarter of the game here Oct. 28. Also seen in the photograph are Reginato (No. 58) of Oregon; Cadenasso (No. 11) of Oregon with arms outstretched trying to block the kick; Walden (No. 77) of Oregon; Robertson (No. 24) of Oregon; and Harris (No. 21) of Oregon jumping over Robinson of U. C. L. A.

Crisler Hailed for Lift He Has Brought Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—"Hail, mighty Michigan!" once more rings in triumph in the western skies. Fritz Crisler, the old University of Chicago end who gave up the idea of following in his father's footsteps in order to pursue the precarious career of sport, seems to have selected wisely.

Thrice in a row Crisler has been called in for coaching in major crises, and each time his arrival has meant better days for his impatient employers. First at Minnesota, then at Princeton, and now at Michigan he has charted the same propitious course.

The Gophers were in a sad estate when we went to Minnesota from Chicago, and while he was unable to reach the peak with them, he put the percussion cap to the momentum that fruited for Bernie Bierman, and just now is beginning to dry up.

Ring Lardner Crack

Just before Crisler went to Princeton, the late Ring Lardner was asked in a radio interview whether he had seen any football that fall. "No," Ring replied characteristically, "I've been down to Princeton every Saturday!"

A couple of years later, however, Crisler had lifted the Tigers from low ebb to high tide in the East. It is now the same story at Ann Arbor. Harry Kipke's regime had run into stormy weather when Dr. Crisler was called into the case by shrewd Fielding Yost. And already with the great Hom Harmon and other flitting or pile-driving backs, Crisler has almost overnight restored the Wolverine prestige of old.

Last Saturday Crisler took another crack at his old Eastern rival, Yale, as Harmon and his pals ran up 27 points before calling it a day—and a good day, at that. In the closing minutes, long after the decision was over, Frederic Burr, Eli quarter, inducted a passing attack that covered 88 yards and netted seven points for the Blue. Harmon as usual was the spearhead of the Michigan attack, netting 21 of the 27 points himself. Harmon's best effort of the day was a 59-yard dash for the fourth Michigan touchdown in the third period.

Michigan Tried

While Michigan was thus once more going to town to try to build up the Big Ten's slightly run-down prestige in intersectional combat, two other leading Conference teams were back-sliding to leave the circuit under .500 in this work with 8 won, 9 lost, and 2 tied.

Ohio State put on one of its famous nose-dives against Cornell, which is rated one of the best teams in the East; and on the West Coast, a blocked kick sent Purdue down to defeat at the hands of Santa Clara, 13 to 6.

As with so many razzle-dazzle offensive teams, Ohio showed definite defensive shortage as the Buckeyes blew their ball game after running up a 14-to-0 lead in the first 22 minutes of play. That didn't last long, however, as Cornell got down to business. On the play following the next kickoff, Walter Scholl scampered 80 yards and crossed the goal line. A few moments later, with the ball on Cornell's 37-yard line, Scholl tossed 33 yards to Jack Bohrman, who ran the remaining 30 to the goal. Nick Drahos had missed the first conversion, so the score was still 14 to 13 in favor of Ohio.

More Yet to Come

But more excitement was yet to come. The Big Red team worked their way over from midfield in the third quarter. This would have been enough, but following a 43-yard sprint by Mort Landsberg, Drahos kicked a field goal from the Buckeye 18-yard line and the final count was 23 to 14 for the boys from Ithaca.

Coach "Bo" McMillin of Indiana, which meets the Buckeyes this week at Columbus, personally scouted the game, and what he saw may make the Buckeyes far from a cinch in their Conference combat this week end at Columbus. If Indiana, with Harold Hursh throwing, proves able to cash in on the Ohio demonstration of last Saturday, Michigan may be up there all alone by Saturday night, as the Wolverines should be able to puncture Zuppke's fighting but inadequate Illini.

The Illini put up a game and stubborn battle against Northwestern here last week, and should have scored twice before the Wildcats did. On one touchdown run a pass-catcher stepped out of bounds, and on the other he dropped the ball on the four yard line after catching it. Amid such discouragements, the Illini apparently sagged for a moment, and Paul Soper, who for some time has looked like Northwestern's best and least recognized back, broke through from scrimmage for 74 yards and the touchdown that meant the ball game. A 28-yard pass from Bill De Correvont to Ted Grefe on the three-yard line set up the second touchdown as the Wildcats won, 13 to 0. Their performance indicated that they should have an even Stephen opportunity against Minnesota at Minneapolis this Saturday.

Successful Season

A successful season was guaranteed for Iowa by a classy 19-to-13 victory over Wisconsin on the fading Badgers' home lawn. As in their victory over Indiana, the Hawkeyes had to come from behind twice on Nile Kinnick's brilliant passes to snake the game out of the fire. Kinnick, who ranks with Harmon of Michigan as the peer of Conference backs, fired 14 passes in the game, seven of them connecting for 126 yards and three of them going for touchdowns.

As in the Northwestern game, passing while ahead led to the Badger debacle. Wisconsin's running game had earned them their second lead of the day, 13 to 12, when at the start of the fourth period the Badgers tried a pass from the Iowa 46-yard line. "Buzz" Dean of the alert and smart Iowa pass defense picked it up, and in three more passes by Kinnick the winners had the deciding touchdown.

This brilliant victory again shows that Iowa under Eddie Anderson has the old fight, and also that the Hawkeyes can score with the smart passing of Kinnick. This means that Purdue is no sure thing in their Conference contest at Lafayette, Ind., on Saturday.

Ohio State and Purdue having failed to pick up any battle flags for the Big Ten last week, the league will lose another set of colors undoubtedly this week as Chicago, which has been demonstrating its 10-cent theory of football lately, travels to Charlottesville, Virginia, for the train ride, and only, incidentally, to appear in a football exhibition with the eleven from the University of Virginia.

Ralph Cannon

Conacher Is At Defense For Amerks

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 31 (AP)—Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton has decided to convert big Charlie Conacher from a forward into a defenseman, and therein seems to lie the key to the New York Americans' hopes for the coming National Hockey League season.

If Conacher becomes the charging ice general that Dutton hopes, the Americans may land higher in the standings than ever before. If he fails to make good, the A's hardly can hope to get better than fourth place, where they finished last year. Outside of Al Murray, they aren't overly strong at the blue line.

Playing beside the hard-bumping little Murray, Conacher scored a goal and generally marshalled the club to a 2-0 victory over the New York Rangers in an exhibition Saturday night. He was scoreless but impressive in last night's 3-1 triumph. While Red still was trying to use Conacher at forward, the Rangers were winning regularly in their exhibition series.

Other Combination

The other defense combination will be sophomore Wilf Field and Chuck Shannon, who played last year with Syracuse in the International-American League. Earl Robertson, bulwark of the team through good fortune and bad, will be in goal again.

Np front, the Americans have been revised radically. Dutton gave up left winger Sweeney Schriner, his most effective forward in recent seasons, to get a flock of players from Toronto. Departure of the veteran Nels Stewart left another gap to fill.

The Amerks' manager thinks he has filled those holes to the best advantage with the acquisition of such players as Elwyn (Doc) Romnes, Harvey (Busher) Jackson and Buzz Boll from Toronto, and Jack Tomson and Murray Armstrong from Syracuse.

High-Scoring Combination

When he altered the plan to play Conacher on a line with Jackson and Art Chapman, Dutton put the little veteran Eddie Wiseman in to the right wing spot. With Jackson flying faster than in many seasons, the Americans seem to have a high-scoring first line combination.

Armstrong will pivot the second line, whose other members are Boll and the experienced Lorne Carr. Boll has recovered fully from leg injuries that hampered his play the last two seasons.

Romnes, a good playmaker and member of Chicago's world champions two winters back, will work between Tommy Anderson and Tomson on the third line to round out an attacking force that is younger and potentially stronger than anything Dutton ever had to work with before. Hooley Smith and Johnny Sorrell, old standbys, will be available for reserve work.

Dutton was enthusiastic as he prepared to lead his team east for the new campaign, declaring, "It's the best training season I've ever had."

Backers Still Beating Drum For Tennessee in Poll Vote

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The backers of Maj. Bob Neyland's Tennessee Volunteers still are beating the loudest drums on the football bandwagon.

With 67 of 128 experts casting their first-place votes for Tennessee, the Southeastern Conference powerhouse today retained the No. 1 spot in the third Associated Press ranking poll. But the margin was by no means as decisive as it was a week ago, just after Tennessee had handed Alabama a thorough drubbing.

Chiefly through their first-place votes, the Vols accumulated 1,120 points. But Michigan, only all-winning team left in the Big Ten, came in a close second with 1,005, and Cornell, No. 1 team in the East and impressive winner over Ohio State last Saturday, jumped from seventh place to third with 933 points. Michigan got 20 first-place votes and Cornell 18.

Two other teams with perfect slates held down fourth and fifth in the ranking. Notre Dame dropped two notches from the runner-up position, and Texas A. and M., Southwest Conference favorite, stayed in fifth place, the same ranking it had a week ago.

All of the other members of the first 10 have been tied—Oklahoma, which remained in sixth place; Southern California, which moved from eighth to seventh; Tulane, from ninth to eighth; North Carolina, from 13th to ninth, and Nebraska, a holdover in tenth place.

North Carolina, tied by Tulane, won its berth by its decisive defeat of Penn, and moved into a vacancy created by the Cornell triumph that booted Ohio State from fourth place into the second division. That the experts are having an easier time weeding out the big ones from the little ones was shown by the fact that only 25 teams figured in this week's voting, compared to 32 a week ago.

The standing of the teams (figured on basis of 10-9-8-7-6, etc., with first-place votes in parentheses):

First Ten

1—Tennessee (67)	1,120
2—Michigan (20)	1,005
3—Cornell (18)	933
4—Notre Dame (12)	858
5—Texas A. and M. (6)	714
6—Oklahoma (2)	605½
7—Southern California (1)	598
8—Tulane (1)	419
9—North Carolina (1)	314
10—Nebraska	180½

Second ten: 11—Oregon State 76; 12—Duke 46; 13—Duquesne 44; 14—Ohio State 24; 15—Kentucky 22; 16—Southern Methodist 21; 17—New York U., 20; 18—Louisiana State 17; 19—Clemscon 16; tied for 20—Alabama and U. C. L. A., 14 each.

Also-ran: Santa Clara 12, Minnesota 6, Holy Cross 3, Dartmouth 2.

Off the rankings, Tennessee and Southern California have this week's toughest assignments. Both teams placed in the second 10, the Vols getting their second real test of the season against Louisiana State and its Leo Bird-Ken Kavanaugh passing combination. The Trojans meet the only all-winning Coast Conference team, Oregon State.

Michigan, meanwhile, will be playing Illinois, while Cornell tackles another Ivy Leaguer, Columbia; Notre Dame has its annual joust with what is expected to be an improved Army team; Texas Aggies face Arkansas; Oklahoma plays its second Big Six Conference game, with Iowa State; North Carolina meets sub-par N. C. State, and Nebraska seeks to throttle the passing of Missouri's Paul Christman.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—At least there is some consolation in the Navy football camp. A story reported that motion pictures of the Clemson game showed many Navy players had clean shots at Clemson backs—"and missed their tackles cleanly." No unclean non-tackling at Navy this year.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State coaches showed their proteges some of the unkind things Eastern sportswriters said about them after their loss to Cornell—and that solved the problem of how to steam up the Bucks for the Indiana game Saturday.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—They're going to have to add to the 15 minutes between the halves at the North Carolina-North Carolina State game Saturday. On the rest period program for Greater University Day are: speeches by Governor Clyde Hoey, the presidents of State, University and the Woman's College; the presidents of all three student bodies, music by the three bands, and a parade.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Just to show the collegians that they're not such-a-much after all, natives are pointing out that the Kansas U-Kansas State game will draw only a few thousand spectators, while the national cornhusking championship, held the same day, will draw upwards of 100,000.

NOTRE DAME, Ind.—The coaching game is getting tougher and tougher, Elmer Layden thinks. And he says the reason is threefold: better high school coaching, more even distribution of material and more effective scouting. Those account for the Irish's margin of only 15 points in five games over opponents' scores.

NEW YORK—This is the last crack at Lafayette for 14 New York University seniors. For the past two years, the Leopards have crushed the Violets, and the fourth-year men hope to have one victory over the Maroon.

BATON ROUGE, La.—H. R. (Red) Sanders, L. S. U. assistant coach, believes Bob Foxx, Tennessee wingback, is the best man in his position playing in college football today. Sanders played against Tennessee when he was at Vandy, has watched Vol teams 15 years and calls this team "the greatest in Tennessee history."

ASHLAND, Wis.—The deal in which Northland College football players agreed two weeks ago not to shave until acquiring a victory on the gridiron was off today—and so were the beards.

The situation materialized at the practice session, to the horror of college publicitor Harold B. Kildahl who was about to have photographs of the bearded warriors presented to national agencies.

Only apparent sign of shave neglect was a noticeable two weeks' fuzz on the upper lip of Coach Arthur Gemme of the victory-less team.

Red-headed Jack Glidden of Needham, Mass., had a face that matched his thatch as he vigorously denied that feminine agitation had anything to do with removal of the beards.

Vivi-anne Hulten Joins Ice Vanities of 1940

Vivi-anne Hulten, 22-year-old Swedish skater who won the championship of her homeland for 10 consecutive years, has joined a group of international champions who will make up the cast of the Ice Vanities of 1940, now under production by Promoter Bill O'Brien, of New York.

Miss Hulten, who has performed "command" appearances before every ruling house of Europe and has skated in many of the larger productions of England and the Continent, competed against Sonja Henie in two Olympic Games. Although outpointed in point totals, the Swedish star defeated the famed Norwegian in the free skating event both times.

Became No. 1 Amateur

When Sonja turned professional, Miss Hulten became the No. 1 ranking amateur skater of the world.

For her skating partner, Vivi-anne has selected Harrison Thompson, a young Canadian skater who appeared in a pair number with her on English and European rinks. In addition to the doubles number, Thompson will also work a singles exhibition.

Unlike most of the star figure skaters, who first became proficient in the school figures before trying free skating, Vivi-anne has carried figure skating to unknown heights.

Drilled by Lucci

The chorus of 24 young skating stars are being drilled by Gustav Lucci, who produces ice revues at Lake Placid and who drilled the Ice Follies chorus for several years.

More than 50 skaters will make up the cast of the Ice Vanities.

Included among the stars of the new revue will be Lois Dworshak, of Duluth, who featured the Ice Follies for two seasons, Alfred Trinkler, of Vienna, Fred Mesot, of Belgium, and Fritz Dietl, of Austria.

The Vanities will be presented in 30 numbers. Opening at New Haven in the middle of November, the show will be presented in 36 of the leading ice arenas of the country.

Break Camp

WINNIPEG, Oct. 31 (CP)—Philadelphia Ramblers and New York Rovers, clubs in the New York Ranger hockey farm chain, broke training camp here yesterday and headed for their respective cities to await league schedules.

Ramblers open the International-American loop at home against Cleveland Barons Nov. 4 and Rovers open the Eastern United States Amateur League against Atlantic City Seagulls in New York Nov. 12.

Manager Herb Gardiner of Ramblers announced he would carry 15 players this year. Line-up for the season: Bert Gardiner, goal; Alex Levinsky, Vic Myles, Lloyd Ailsby and Bill Allum, defence; Lloyd Roubell, Cliff Barton and Vince Germann, first line; Stan Smith, Bobby Kirk and Joe Krol, second line; Hugh Gustafson, Lude Wareing and John Polich, third line; Babe Tapin, utility.

Rovers will carry 14 players under Coach Alex Smith: Harry Braithwaite, goal; Johnny Godfrey, Bob Pentland, Bud Foley and Julian Sawchuck, defence; Al Collings, Walter Rimstad and Murdo MacKay, first line; Mitchel Pechet, Frank Boucher and Bob Brownridge, second line; Len Loree, Frank Parker and Howie Hollinger, third line.

Work on Stadium

HELSINKI, Finland, Oct. 31 (AP)—While silent determined Finns went about the task of digging air raid trenches and making every possible defense preparation, workmen yesterday continued on the athletic plant for the 1940 Olympic Games.

It was officially announced yesterday that no decision about holding the games would be made until next May. An unusual sight in Helsinki streets was a military band heading a small parade of soldiers.

To Stage Old-Time Game

F. G. Pierce, former Iowa football captain, who participated in the Iowa-Grinnell game of 1889, first intercollegiate contest in the sport west of the Mississippi River, will officiate at a demonstration game Nov. 4. . . . Grinnell is dedicating a memorial to players in that game, . . . and Grinnell students are staging the re-enactment of the historic contest, using rules of 50 years ago.

'Subway Alumni' Extravaganza

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—It will, says Capt. Bill Wood, be an improved Army football team that meets all-winning Notre Dame Saturday in the annual "Subway Alumni" extravaganza at Yankee Stadium.

The Army coach came to today's session of the Metropolitan Football Writers' Association feeling, he said, a lot as he did when he used to come home from grammar school with a bad report card.

"I always had a lot of explaining to do then, and I guess I have now, after all the great things I predicted at the start of the season," Wood added. "We were lucky to tie Columbia, and I felt pretty low after we lost to Yale, but the boys have shown vast improvement in the last two weeks.

"With Rooney, whom we converted into a blocking back, moved back to his old guard spot; Evans, a second-string center, taking over the blocking post, and Maupin, Hatch and Frontczak rounding out the backfield, Army should have a far stronger offensive team than it's had on the field this season."

Maupin, a highly-touted first-year varsity man, has failed to come up to expectations. He's fumbled a good deal. Wood feels this may have been due to over-anxiousness to live up to his build-up. But, as Maj. R. Ernest Dupuy, Army's public relations officer, pointed out, even Monk Meyer fumbled in a vital spot to cost the Cadets his first Navy game, and then came back the next two years to take rank as one of the finest backs in the West Point annals.

Army's scouts, said Wood, brought back word that Notre Dame alternately looked good and bad; was a team that made the most of all its opportunities; had standout ends in Capt. John Francis Kelly and Bill Kerr, and two of the country's finest fullbacks in Milt Piepul and Joe Thesing.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Northwestern defeated Minnesota 6-0 in major upset of football season. The Gophers had won 21 straight since 1932.

Five Years Ago

Harold "Pie" Traynor signed to continue as manager of Pittsburgh Pirates for 1935.

I. S. C. Man Makes 1939 Big Six Swim Selections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Coach Charles McCaffree, Jr., of Iowa State, has announced his selections for the all-Big Six swimming team of 1939.

McCaffree is a member of the publication committee of the 1939 Spaulding swimming guide and is the author of the article on Big Six swimming in that publication.

He gave 18 out of 42 places to the championship Iowa State team. His selection for captain was George Haldeman of Iowa State, who captained the Cyclones last season.

The Iowa State men honored are: Roger Adams, George Haldeman, Fred Hargesheimer, Hubert Egenes, Eugene Armstrong, Bill Helscher, John Gibbs and Charles Hudler. Adams and Haldeman were given mention in four events and Armstrong, Egenes and Gibbs in two.

Bear Cats vs. Amerks

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 31 (CP)—Port Arthur Bear Cats, Canadian Senior amateur hockey champions, and New York Americans of the National Hockey League will play an exhibition game nere Saturday night by special permission of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, it was announced yesterday. Proceeds will go to charity.

Barons Sign Johnsson

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Barons of the International-American Professional Hockey League announced Oct. 30 they had signed Rags Johnsson of Saskatoon, Sask. A member of a Prince Albert, Sask., amateur team last year, he will be loaned this season to Pittsburgh, also of the International-American circuit, the Barons said.

Doubleday at Syracuse

Alan Doubleday, Syracuse's alternate sophomore fullback, is a grand-nephew of Abner Doubleday, founder of baseball. The former hopes to find time for the diamond sport next spring. His father, Ralph, was a crew man at Syracuse in 1912. Alan lives in Milburn, N. J., and graduated from Hebron Academy.

Fine Record

Michigan State, Syracuse's football opponent Saturday (Nov. 4), has enjoyed a fine record under Charley Bachman, winning 40 games, losing 14 and tieing 6.

Lunn Ski Meet Nov. 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Ore.—America's first ski tournament of the fall, the Arnold Lunn downhill championship, will be held at mile-high Timberline Lodge Nov. 19.

The meet, officially opening the ski season, also will be occasion for start of operation of the new mile-long chair type ski lift at Timberline Lodge, mile-high ski resort on Mount Hood.

Top notch skiers from all over the United States, and probably from several foreign nations, will compete in the Arnold Lunn race which will start near the top of the ski lift and wind up at its base, beside Timberline Lodge.

Boyd French, Jr., of Casade Ski Club won the envent last year, while Dorothy Hoyt of Seattle, member of the U. S. F. I. S. team, won the women's race and Dick Lewis of Multnomah Athletic Club won the junior event.

The snow flies early on Mount Hood, which has a competitive skiing season lasting from November to June. Last year there was three feet of snow on Armistice Day at the Lodge.

Dick Durrance, who skied to the combined amateur and open championship in the national downhill and slalom races at Mount Hood last year, is expected to return and seek victory in this season's initial race.

The new ski lift, which transforms Mount Hood into a downhill skiing wonderland, was built at a cost of $80,000. The all-steel tramway has 22 supporting towers and 93 chairs, which will carry skiers a mile in about 12 minutes.

At least four other rope ski tows, ranging from 500 feet to half a mile in length, will operate on Mount Hood this year supplementing the chair ski lift.

New Pirate Unit

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Baseball League have announced a working agreement had been completed with the Albany, N. Y., club of the Class A Eastern League making the Albany Club a new unit in the Pirates' farm system.

The working agreement with the Knoxville, Tenn., club of the Southern Association will not be renewed for 1940, but one or more other minor league clubs soon will be added to the Pirate farm system under working agreements, it was announced.

Exhibition Hockey

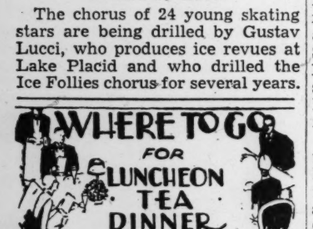
Results Oct. 30

Boston Bruins (National) 3, Springfield Indians (International) 0.

New York Americans 3, New York Rangers 1.

Indianapolis Capitals (International-American) 8 Detroit Red Wings (National) 4.

Lachine Rapides (Quebec Senior League) 9, Washington Eagles (Eastern Amateur League) 4.



ENGLAND

LONDON

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality Food at Modern Prices
Corner of Old Bond St., Piccadilly. Regent St.; Victoria; Hampstead; Kensington. Bournemouth and Eastbourne.

THE Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST., W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

Where To Dine

NEW YORK CITY

Where can ? I get a good dinner for 50c

THE BIRMINGHAM
20 WEST 47TH STREET
Near Fifth Avenue
Dinner from 4:30 to 8 p. m.

Northeastern Captain Finally Realizes Hope—Harlow Seeking Forward Passer

Sullivan Achieves Ambition By Catching Pass for Score

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It took Capt. Connie Sullivan of Northeastern nearly three years to do it, but last Saturday against Rhode Island State he caught a pass for a touchdown.

Ever since he began playing on the varsity at the intown institution, Connie's main ambition has been to catch a pass and score. Last year and the year before at his end position, he snared many of Jim Connolly's heaves, but as he says, "something always happened" to prevent his scoring.

Caught 16

Last year, for instance, Connolly threw 19 aerials and Sullivan connected with 16. Yet the closest he could come to pay territory was the three-yard line. Saturday, however, Sullivan caught his touchdown pass from Ken Harding in the end-zone.

It was all the more remarkable that Connie accomplished the feat this year, for Connolly, the best passer the Huskies ever had, was graduated last June and Northeastern now lacks a good tosser. Ken Harding and Sonny Yetten have split the assignment this year, but neither can approach the accuracy of last year's captain. Connolly usually laid the ball right in the receiver's arms, and interceptions on him were a rarity.

In fact, an interception almost led to defeat for the Huskies right at the start last Saturday. Duke Abbruzzi, Rhode Island's star back who might have run up the Ram's score had he not been hurt in the first half, intercepted Harding's pass on the third play of the game and stepped his way for 30 yards and almost a touchdown. Only a last-minute tackle saved the shifty Duke from getting away for a score.

Next to Last Game

Sullivan's successful completion of a pass for a score did not come any too soon if he hoped to do it within the span of his college days. The Huskies play the next to the last game on their schedule Saturday with Springfield at Huntington Field, Brookline, and meet Upsala in the final contest at home just one week later.

Still in search of their first win of the season, Northeastern will have to be better than it has been in any game to date if it hopes to count the Maroons its first victim. The Springfield eleven will probably prove to be the best defensive unit on the Northeastern schedule this year.

In five games to date, Springfield's opponents have been able to score just 12 points, or two and two-fifths per game. The Maroons, on the other hand, are not as strong offensively, as far as point-getting is concerned, for they have made just 19 points. Yet their record is two won, two lost, and one tied Their biggest victory of the year was scored last Saturday, when they upset a heavily favored Providence College team 13-0.

Morale High

Despite their unimpressive season, the Huskies manage to keep their morale high. The fortunes of football just have not been with them this year. If they had, it is possible they might have taken one or two of four games they have failed to win.

St. Anselm's took a well-earned victory 36-7 in the opener, but after that it has just been one thing after another. New Hampshire outfought them to a 15-6 victory before the Huskies had adjusted themselves to the loss of Ken Harding; Bates blocked a kick to earn a 10-7 win; at Tufts they played to a scoreless tie when any sort of a break in the game might have brought a one-touchdown victory; and last Saturday they outplayed the Rams in every department except kicking, yet lost by one point.

Yetten to Start

In preparing for Springfield, Coach Jimmy Dunn has announced that Sonny Yetten will get the signal-calling assignment. Yetten gave one of the best examples of quarterbacking the Huskies have enjoyed all year last Saturday, besides contributing sizable chunks of yardage on Northeastern advances. With him in the backfield will be Ken Harding, Ronny Tubbs, and Ed Barry.

Dunn was particularly pleased with the play of Marcus Boyle, a newcomer to the starting line-up from Hatfield. Addition of Boyle to the tackle squad gives the Huskies four good men at that position, including Dean Williams, Jim Jefferson, and Mel Warshaw. The starting line Saturday will probably find Captain Sullivan and Carl Johnson at end, Williams and Boyle at tackle, Charlie Abend and Joe Howlett at guard, and Arthur Anderson at center. The squad came through the Rhode Island game in good shape, and all will be ready to participate in the contest with Springfield.

Now Boss of His Own Hockey Team

Wide World

Former Bruins who are now Springfield Indians under the direction of Eddie Shore. Left to right: Max Kaminsky, Eddie Shore, Benny Grant, Roger Jenkins, and Joe Lamb. Shore's team lost an exhibition game to the Bruins at the Garden last night 3-0 and will play second game at the Boston Arena tonight.

Harvard Needs Powerful Attack to Face Tigers

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Capt. Torby Macdonald plays against Princeton this Saturday, and can travel at top speed, the Crimson might make a game of it. He will give his troublesome heel a workout this week and while little hope is held in official headquarters for his appearance against the Tigers, it is just about all the hope the Crimson has.

The Harvard attack definitely bogged down in the game against Dartmouth and Coach Dick Harlow is going to extremes to revise and muster a semblance of potency offensively. He told the football writers yesterday that he had to find a passer. He might well have told the football writers that he also needed a good bucker and strength to the outside.

The Harlow system of attack is a power to watch only when there is a definite threat to the outside, such as Macdonald could provide, a "magnificent faker" such as Vernon Struck used to be, and a forward passer to keep the opposing defense open and bothered.

Princeton Comfortable

Against Princeton this Saturday Harvard will certainly need strength to the outside for the Tigers are very comfortable in regard to ends who will smother anything that is not good. Although the Tigers have lost Don Herring, huge tackle, they still have a formidable line which will be all the more formidable if Harvard does not develop a forward passer to keep the backers-up at a respectable distance.

This week the Crimson hopes to have Mose Hallett in at left tackle where his experience should be more valuable than the willingness of Vern Miller and Pete Elser. Hallett is jogging today. Gene Lovett will take over right end duties since Joe Koufman has been declared out of the Princeton game.

It could be, too, that Harvard will need more strength defensively along its forward wall Saturday than heretofore. Against Penn and Dartmouth the Crimson backed up the line so closely as to make it appear like a seven and eight-man line; but the Princeton forward passing will be apt to strike fast and often unless the secondary hangs back a little.

Bogged Down Before

With no spin-bucker to create havoc in the Princeton line such as Struck used to do Harvard could bog down offensively as it did against Dartmouth. Harvard's offense has stuttered before however. In 1935 at West Point, the Crimson attack went through 60 minutes of football making only four first downs and a total yardage by rushing of four yards. The four yards were saved from a minus nine figure by a late period 13-yard run of Johnny Adzigian.

The Princeton attack is versatile. Bob Peters, 185-pound sophomore right halfback, is a threat at all times as a ball carrier and Dave Allerdice is a good passer with several equally good receivers. Generally the Princeton backfield is faster and more versatile than that which the Crimson operates.

To stave off some of the limitations of the present Harvard backfield situation, Coach Dick Harlow has shifted Charley Spreyer to tailback to serve as a passer along with other achievements; George Heiden to fullback where it is hoped to use his forward smash and alternate Fran Lee and Joe Gardella at wingback. Bill Brown, a comer, will be used more to replace Heiden. The changes are radical, but evidently necessary.

Yale-Dartmouth

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Yale-Dartmouth football series, often the producer of some of football's oddest goings-on, is slated this week at New Haven, and that means a big gathering of football's super-thrill hunters.

Few football rivalries can match this series for sheer color, tradition—or queer happenings. As a tribute to the drawing power of the game, it probably will be attended by many more of the Eastern elite than will see another traditional classic — the Harvard - Princeton clash at Palmer Stadium.

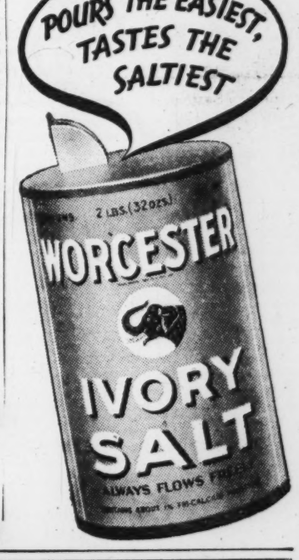
From a strictly football angle, it doesn't have any spectacular appeal. But this game is seldom, if ever, considered from a strictly football angle.

The series started off on a "screwy" note in 1884, with Yale walloping Dartmouth, 113-0. It hasn't let up for a minute since.

As proof, no one needs go farther back than 1931, when the two teams battled through a long afternoon full of every conceivable kind of football—and wound up in that well-remembered 33-33 tie.

In all the years, Dartmouth hadn't won a game until 1935—but then the worm turned with such a vengeance that since then the Eli has been able to get only one tie—in 1937.

Dartmouth is certainly more touchdown-conscious than Yale this year. The Indians started off with two one-sided shellackings of smaller foes—beating St. Lawrence, 41-9, and Hampden-Sydney, 34-6. Then came a disappointing scoreless tie with Navy. Later, the Green bounced back against Lafayette, winning 14-0, and last Saturday Harvard was vanquished. 16-0.



Slade's Prepared MUSTARD — Double Value—zestful, tangy flavor and re-use package

848 Tourneys To Decide National Semi-Pro Champs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—With baseball starting the first year of its second century of existence in 1940, the semi-pro variety will enjoy a continued interest in popularity with more district and state championship tournaments to be assigned than ever before, Ray Dumont, president of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, has announced.

For 1940, 800 district and 48 state tourneys will be set up, Dumont said, to determine the official U. S. championship and the club to represent this Nation in the semi-pro world's series next September at San Juan, P. R.

To win the 1940 U. S. crown, which was annexed this year by the Duncan (Okla.) Halliburton Cementers, will mean a minimum cash award of $5,000 from the sixth annual national tournament at Wichita, an all-expense tour to Puerto Rico, estimated at $10,000 in addition to another purse in the semi-pro world's series.

Only state champions will be eligible to compete in the national tourney, Dumont said.

"With few exceptions every state tournament showed an increase in prize money to teams over the previous year," the semi-pro prexy said.

Commissioners—both district and state—are now being appointed by the congress to supervise programs in their respective regions under the successful uniform plan of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

Résumé of all district and state tournaments over the United States during the past summer, including photo of players, appears in the 1940 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide, off the press Dec. 1. Copies will be available at sporting goods stores, newsstands or by writing National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Dumont said.

Bruins Have New Methods For Attack With Shore Out

Pre-season exhibition hockey for the Bruins here in Boston is not much of a success. The games do not mean much to either the fans or the players and the gathering at the Boston Garden last night of approximately only 4,000 is self-evident. Tonight the Bruins play Eddie Shore's team in the second of the two-game series at the Boston Arena.

The Bruins won last night, 3 to 0, scoring all three goals in the third period. Tonight the game may differ in that the ice surface will be considerably larger and may be beneficial to one side or the other.

Although the Bruins are the Stanley Cup champions and the local representatives, it was Eddie Shore who monopolized the acclaim of the gathering. He received the heartiest greeting and was applauded generously when he fought valiantly in behalf of his Springfield Indians.

Protect Brimsek

An inkling of what to expect from the Bruins this season was given in their style of play against Springfield. Of course Shore will not be in the Boston line-up on the games out of town and the system used last night saw the forward lines speed up the attack with the defensive combination lying back to protect Brimsek.

When Springfield became shorthanded through penalty, Cooney Weiland removed Jack Portland from defense and inserted Flash Hollett to provide more impetus to the attack. The first two forward lines of the Bruins, the Cowley line and the Schmidt line, were flying for this early in the season.

The third line of Sands, Jackson and Hollett was the weakest combination. Gordon Pettinger normally would have patrolled left wing instead of Hollett, but he is resting from an elbow injury at present. Even with Pett in there it is hardly plausible that the line will measure up to the first two. Defensively the Bruins looked good, but do not place too much stock in that because the Indians are a minor league aggregation after all and not too well organized yet.

Tremendous Difference

Shore made a tremendous difference in the Springfield team. He was a bulwark defensively and tried to spark the offense with occasional rushes. He permitted Joe McGoldrick and Irving Frew to start on defense beginning the third period and lost the game. Bill Cowley first fed Roy Conacher a pass for a goal in seven seconds and then Mel Hill converted at 1m. 30s. The final goal came when Schmidt raced through Shore and Frank Beisler for a backhander at 4m. 44s.

The Indians should do pretty well in their own class, particularly if Shore is permitted to play some games for them. During the first two periods the locals put on the pressure a few times and the gathering gave both Shore and Benny Grant, the goalie, appreciative applause for their heroic efforts to keep out the puck.

Cooney Weiland ran the team from the bench as Art Ross sat in box 43 . . . Johnny Mitchell handles the Indians from the bench . . . Shore hopes to play for Springfield, at least until he reports here Dec. 15 . . . He will not attend practice sessions of the Bruins but will keep in shape in the Springfield Arena . . . He is carrying 16 players including himself at present.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bauer was handicapped with a sore ankle . . . Art Jackson is too good a hockey player to waste—the Bruins should strengthen the third line for him . . . Johnny Shewchuck is going to make mistakes, but he is a good prospect . . . Brimsek looked as good as ever on the few saves he had to handle . . . Portland is not going at top speed yet . . . Springfield was left in a hole when Shore made rushes up the ice.

♦ ♦ ♦

The ice was excellent despite inclement weather . . . The scene was a little strange with the seats behind the nets out and the painted lines of the softball diamond showing through the ice . . . The Garden makes ready for the rodeo which opens tomorrow night which is why the game moves to the Arena tonight . . . The Bruins leave for Toronto Thursday night . . . Shore will be greeted officially at Springfield Thursday night.

W. M.

Lafayette Plays N. Y. U. in N. Y. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 30—The Lafayette football team returns to New York City next Saturday after an absence of a year to meet New York University's Violets in the seventh game of a series that started in 1903. Unlike the recent games between the two rivals which were played in the Yankee Stadium, next Saturday's encounter will take place at Ohio field.

Hooks Mylin, head Lafayette coach, hopes to have his Leopards at full strength against the New Yorkers, who will be seeking to break the Maroons' streak, which has reached two straight. Lafayette won from N. Y. U. at the stadium two years ago, 13-0, and at Easton last year, 7-6.

Both teams will be seeking the edge in the series next Saturday, each having won three of the six games played. Lafayette won the first game, in 1903, by an 8-6 score, and 30 years passed before they met again, in 1933, the Violets winning this time 13-12 in a thriller. New York won in 1934, 12 to 7, and in 1936, 46-0, but the Maroon turned the tables in 1937 to win 13-0 in an upset. Last year the Violets were also favorites, but Lafayette again upset the dope to win a close one 7-6.

For the third straight year New York is a heavy favorite, its record this year being much better than Lafayette's. The Violets won from Colgate, P. M. C., Carnegie Tech, and Georgia, losing only to North Carolina. Lafayette won its opener from Ursinus, and then bowed to Penn, Muhlenberg, and Dartmouth. Saturday Lafayette won 40 to 0 over Gettysburg.

A number of Lafayette players who figured in last year's triumph over the Violets will again wear the Maroon colors.

Sports Around the Hub

Football Writers Hold First Meeting

A highly successful luncheon meeting at the Parker House launched the newly formed association of Boston football writers yesterday. Coaches present included Dick Harlow of Harvard, Lew Manly of Tufts, Frank Leahy of Boston College, and Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern.

♦ ♦ ♦

Each coach spoke briefly of his season to date, plans for the immediate future, and reasons for changes, if any, in his team, and then submitted to a general question period.

♦ ♦ ♦

Manly, the scholarly professor from Medford, began the speaking program, and the grin on his face was one of the widest he has ever shown. Lew was pleased with Tufts 14-12 victory over Williams Saturday, and he did not care who knew it.

♦ ♦ ♦

"We were out-rushed two-to-one, out-first-downed four-to-one, and out-passed six-to-one, but we won. After all, no matter how much rushing a team does in the middle of the field, what good is it if it can't score? Football games pay off on the number of times a goal line is crossed."

♦ ♦ ♦

Tufts faces Brown next Saturday, and Lew declared himself wholly out of favor with the popular conception that small schools gain from meetings with large schools. "About the only thing we can gain," he said, "is a set-back for the rest of the season. Brown has too much man-power for us, and although we will do our best to win, it seems hopeless."

♦ ♦ ♦

Manly declared Amherst to be about the best in the small college group Tufts comes into contact with, although Williams has terrific man-power, plus sophomores and juniors who should develop before another year has passed.

♦ ♦ ♦

Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern wasn't any too happy over the defeat by Rhode Island State Saturday. "That was a game we should have won," he declared, "but don't let anyone tell you I am not proud of my boys."

♦ ♦ ♦

Jimmy said Warner Keaney of the Rams was one of the best kickers he had ever seen. On one kickoff, he booted the ball over the goal posts and hit the clubhouse at Huntington Field on the first bounce. "But Ken Harding did some good kicking for us," he said. "He punted once from his eight-yard line and put the ball out of bounds on Rhode Island's 21."

♦ ♦ ♦

And speaking of kicking, Frank Leahy said that B. C. would probably have its troubles with Deal of Auburn who got off a 104-yard punt this fall. Standing in his own end zone, with the wind behind him, he kicked about 20-yards shy of the opposite end-zone, and the ball rolled in.

♦ ♦ ♦

While he is not exactly pessimistic, Leahy refuses to go overboard on his team. "We have good players, yes," he said, "but it is too much to expect that the Notre Dame shift can be installed in one year. Despite our record to date, it is possible that we may lose our five remaining games with Auburn, Detroit, B. U., Kansas State, and Holy Cross. But," he added with a smile, "I trust that such will not be the case."

♦ ♦ ♦

Frank declared that while the Notre Dame system is just as good now in principle as it was when Knute Rockne taught it, individual coaches have made some changes. He pointed out the fact that Rockne worked under the best conditions possible—long spring drills, and a wealth of good material, in fact about as good material as could be obtained. Therefore, Rockne was able to incorporate advanced ideas which he knew his squad was capable of using.

♦ ♦ ♦

He pointed out, for instance, that Rockne used to have his ends take care of a tackle by himself on offense. "Rock's ends were just the right size, fast, and intelligent," he said, "and they could do it. Today most coaches teaching the Notre Dame shift are forced to have both the tackle and the end work on the opposing tackle."

♦ ♦ ♦

Regarding the coming game with Auburn, Leahy said that Ed McKeever, who scouted the Tigers, had reported that the Auburn coaches are definitely pointing for the B. C. game. "We have lost three in a row now," they declared following their defeat by Georgia Tech 7-6 last Saturday, "and we don't think we will lose four in a row."

♦ ♦ ♦

Coach Harlow said that Harvard is going to string along with her sophomores. "Despite our defeats," he said, "there is no defeatist attitude at Cambridge. We believe we are going to win our games until it is proved otherwise."

♦ ♦ ♦

Pat Hanley of Boston University was the only one of the five local mentors absent from the meeting Pat had an appointment; made before the meeting was arranged, that could not be broken. He will be on hand next week, however.

G. C.

Auburn Hopes Rise

AUBURN, Ala., Oct. 31 (AP)—A severely bruised Auburn Tiger began preparations yesterday for its encounter with the Boston College Eagles at Boston's Fenway Park, but Trainer Wilbur Hutsell said it would be physically ready for the scrap Saturday.

Tiger hopes appeared heightened by the scare it threw into Georgia Tech's Yellow Jackets last week when Auburn was nosed out, 7-6.

Auburn men are determined, also, to avenge the intersectional upset Manhattan handed them a couple of weeks ago at New York.

Jaspers in Long Drill

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Coach Herb Kopf of Manhattan paid particular attention to his offense yesterday as the Jaspers held a long drill in the rain and mud in preparation for Saturday's game with Boston University at National League field in Boston. Ed Fay, left halfback, was drilled on passing, kicking and running and was the standout performer. Joe Migdal, who shares ground gaining honors with Fay, ran well with the ball while Bill Proch, a southpaw passer, was given a lot of work at his specialty. A five-man dummy scrimmage wound up the drill.

Yale Fit

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Apparently in "fit condition," Yale's varsity football squad started preparations for Saturday's Dartmouth game yesterday in a heavy rain. A study of new plays and formations featured.

Head Coach Ducky Pond said the Elis came through the recent Michigan game "in much better shape than they were following the Army game a week ago and appear to be in fit condition."

While the regulars were excused from contact work, as usual on Mondays, the reserves engaged in a spirited scrimmage against the junior varsity.

Toporcer to Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—George "Specs" Toporcer, former big leaguer, was named today manager of the Albany Club of the Eastern League to succeed Walter "Rabbit" Maranville, dismissed Friday after a one-year tenure.

Bronsdon Signs Contract

Roy Bronsdon has signed a two-year contract as professional at Brae Burn Country Club.

EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL — TINY CUBE-SHAPED FRUIT CUTS — 2 No. 1 Tins 25¢ — 2 Lge. No. 2½ Tins 45¢

WHITE SPRAY WHEAT CEREAL — PURE AND WHOLESOME — 2 Big 28 oz. Pkgs. 29¢

MY-T-FINE Assorted Desserts 3 Pkgs. 17¢

BRER RABBIT Plantation Molasses 2 1½ Lb. Tins 25¢

DUFF'S GINGERBREAD MIX — Make Delicious Ginger Bread in a Jiffy 14 Oz. Tin 19¢

SWEET RELISH — TIMBERLAKE—Sweet and Spicy — ½ Pt. Jar 8¢ — Pint Jar 17¢

Cocoanut Bars ea. 20¢ — Shredded Wheat 2 pkgs. 21¢ — Premium Crackers 1 lb. pkg. 16¢ — Chocolate Beauties 1 lb. bulk 19¢

STOCK UP SALE OF CANNED FRUITS

ALWAYS GOOD TO HAVE ON HAND... REPLENISH YOUR SUPPLY THIS WEEK!

You can't tell when you'll want an easy-to-prepare dessert, or perhaps make a home-made pie, so we urge you to buy canned fruits this week. You'll save at these prices. Stock up now!

RICHMOND—Sliced or Halves in Syrup PEACHES 2 Lge. No. 2½ Tins 25¢

FINAST—Sliced or Halves in Heavy Syrup PEACHES 2 Lge. No. 2½ Tins 27¢

FINAST—Sliced or Crushed—Dole's No. 1 Pack PINEAPPLE Lge. No. 2½ Tin 17¢

RED PITTED—Ready for the Pie CHERRIES No. 2 Tin 10¢

WHOLE UNPEELED—Choice Quality APRICOTS 3 No. 1 Tins 25¢

Pancakes and Syrup — White Spray Pancake Flour 20 Oz. Pkg. 5¢ — Timberlake Table Syrup 2 12-Oz. Bots. 25¢

LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF — America's Largest Seller 2 12 Oz. Tins 35¢

Genuine Dill Pickles Qt. Jar 15¢ — 1939 New Crop - Delicious, Crisp

Finast Tomato Juice 4 Pint Bots. 29¢

Just a Few of Our Typical Every Day Savings

Finast Baked Beans 2 28 oz. Tins 23¢ — Finast Brown Bread 2 16 oz. Tins 23¢ — Finast Ketchup 2 14 oz. Bots 25¢ — Cocomalt 1 lb. Tin 39¢ ½ lb. Tin 21¢ — White Spray Macaroni OR SPAGHETTI 8 oz. Pkg. 5¢

Finast Dates Pitted Hallowi 7¼ oz. Pkg. 10¢ — Rolled Oats White Spray 3 lb. Pkg. 15¢ — Tomato Juice Finast 3 24 oz. Cans 20¢ — Ivory Soap Med. Bar 5¢ 3 Lge Bars 25¢ — Finast Mince Meat 9 oz. Pkg. 10¢ — Sweet Cider Gal. Jug 29¢ ½ gal. Jug 19¢

Cut-Rite Wax Paper 40 ft. Roll 5¢ — Swansdown Cake Flour 44 oz. Pkg. 21¢ — Rumford Baking Powder 12 oz. Tin 19¢ — Quaker Oats 20 oz. Pkg. 8¢ 3 lb. Pkg. 17¢ — Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce 2 17 oz. Tins 21¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Decorative Arts Antiques

Furnishings in a New Material—Danish Decorative Art

Home Planning and Furnishing

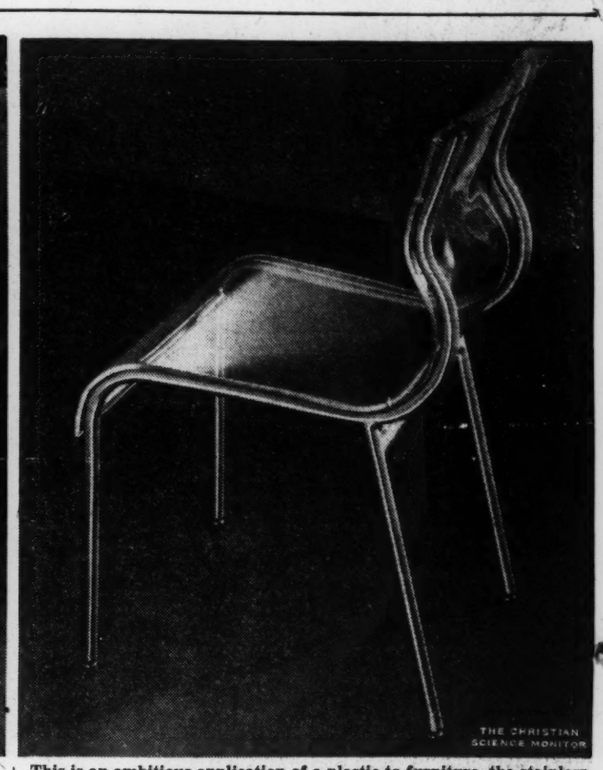
A Tuesday Page

Made from a sheet of plastic called Plexiglas, which can be sawed, drilled, and shaped thus by heating it to about 200° F.

Graceful curves of thin strips are possible in springy, glass-like plastics, although impractical in glass. The rod on the base is attached with a transparent cement made from crystals whose nature is like that of the parts.

Photos by Courtesy Röhm & Haas Company

The same plastic, which comes in many colors and tones, is used for the table base here, the lower part accentuated by a sanded band. This color range suggests that Plexiglas, and possibly other plastics, lighter than glass and less brittle, may prove important in modern decorative materials.



This is an ambitious application of a plastic to furniture, the stainless steel chair-frame supporting a seat and back shaped from a single sheet of the same material used elsewhere here.

Plastics Share Qualities of Glass and Metal

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

These are days of new materials derived from familiar substances, when silk-like threads are produced from fibers of wood or cotton, motor car parts are made from beans, and flexible, glass-like sheets, tubes and rods are brought forth from coal, natural gas or oil by the industrial chemist. In every home there are examples of such products as bakelite, celluloid and others that resemble them, while news columns frequently tell us of fresh discoveries, such as unbreakable "glass" that is clear as the best of the real sort.

For Future Motor Car Bodies?

The tiny motor cars seen on the roads of the "Futurama" at the New York Fair have transparent sides and tops, and one of the General Motors 1940 models is displayed with a phantom body of one of these plastics. It is ready for the road and has the precise lines of the standard steel bodied cars, yet all parts of the frame and body are clearly in view. Here is a hint of the complete visibility a few years will doubtless bring to car drivers.

In the decorative arts possibilities for use of plastics are just beginning to be learned. It should be remembered that in the terms now used by industry, a plastic is a material that at some stage of its manufacture, or in the making of objects from it, can be given shapes that will be permanently more or less rigid. Many of these plastics have been developed by chemists, differing greatly according to their properties and their adaptability for special uses. How and from what the various kinds are made is a subject for our Natural Science Editor to explain.

Only one of them is interesting to us at the moment. This is called Plexiglas, a display of which caught my attention at the PEDAC galleries in the International Building, Rockefeller Center. This plastic is manufactured in the form of sheets and rods, and a wide range of colors, but mostly clear as crystal glass. It can be sawed, drilled, filed, and polished, and when heated at about the boiling point of water it can be bent, and to some degree shaped in hollow forms, such as the salad fork and spoon shown in the picture here. It weighs about half as much as glass, but since it is much softer it is easily scratched, while difficult to break or crack.

A suggestion of its many minor possible uses has been found in the pulls on a chest of drawers designed by Gilbert Rohde, where they reflect the light with peculiar brilliancy. One notable characteristic of Plexiglas is found in its transmission of light. Even though a rod is bent in irregular curves, or in a full circle, light placed at one end shows brilliantly at the other end, but not at all through the sides of the rod. Less noticeably, clear drawer pulls mentioned reflect points of light, and when made of colored material may become a telling accent in furniture design.

Usable Where Glass Is Not

Another of Mr. Rohde's designs is a merchandise display fixture shown here, for use in show cases or windows. Its rhythmic curves are not a natural glass form, but they are those suited to the manipulation of this material; holes are for the attachment of small objects. To make a steady base for the piece, a small rod of the same substance is attached to one end by means of a cement which is also transparent, made from crystals that contain the ingredients of Plexiglas. In fact this crystal form permits the making of molded shapes, a possibility that may be followed with interesting developments.

The most adventurous design Mr. Rohde has brought out in this new product is the chair shown here in which the stainless steel frame supports a seat and back of one continuous sheet. The sheet is not only curved one way but is depressed to conform to body curves and easy posture. This is in the exhibit of Röhm and Haas at the New York Fair.

A Graceful Table Base

Another work of the same designer is the table here, its plate glass top supported by a sheet of this plastic, curved in S form, top secured to base by two screws. The sanded lower edge of the base stresses its curves with pleasing decorative emphasis. Colored material could be used for the base, introducing either harmony or contrast with the surroundings, as desired.

Mr. Rohde's studio is developing models for numerous articles that may be made commercially from this plastic, which is said to be the hardest one which is also transparent, it being as hard as copper. Among the decorative objects mentioned as in prospect, in either strong colors or in delicate tones, are lamp bases and shades, light fixtures, shallow dishes, jewelry, dress and millinery accessories. Architectural applications also seem to have many possibilities, as the clarity of Plexiglass is somewhat greater than that of ordinary glass.

Improved Curtain Rods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The invisible vital essential in window treatment is really the curtain rod, or the mechanism set up to hold the draperies and curtains in place. Though home furnishings like chairs and carpets are bought with an eye on their permanency, the curtains and draperies admittedly need to be changed as the seasons come and go. Often the desire is to make windows look either wider or higher. Those meeting at the corners of rooms need special treatment so the view may not be obstructed and still have the window itself look right.

To make a window look higher, for instance, a metal rod is now on the market which curves upward instead of extending straight across the top of the window, the center six or eight inches above the sides. These are particularly useful in rooms with extra high ceilings. Moreover, the lift in the center has a pleasing effect on the cascade draping down the outer side.

To make a window look wider, something which many a homemaker has attempted many times, is much easier to do now with a new curtain rod which extends beyond the wood casing of the window and at the same time does not need to be fastened to the papered wall or to the plaster.

The difficulty in the past has been that the usual curtain rod, when extended to make the drapery cover the glass, needed to be nailed or screwed to the wall. Now, however, a rod is manufactured which is fastened securely to the wood casing, and has an extension which runs beyond the window casing, turns the corner and goes back to the wall, but is not fastened at that point. Moreover, the rod does not cross the window, but is only about 15 inches long, enough to support the draperies on either side of the glass curtains.

The swinging crane type, which allows the drapery to be swung against the wall, face backward, has been manufactured in new designs. Most acceptable for home use is the perfectly plain one, which is entirely invisible when the drapery is hooked over it. This is quite an improvement on the first, which were highly fussy and decorative in appearance.

A dozen or more different ways are possible for treating corner windows by the use of various types of rods and poles. Wooden cornices which turn the corner are now available. Rods equipped for draw string curtains, and those which take the hook-over type; rods which bow out into the room to break the perfectly straight line, and those which are more simple—all are available now.

Danish Decorative Art Exhibited

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

"Finishing touches," as they are sometimes called, are so effective in individualizing rooms that they are worth critical consideration in selection and arrangement. "The little more and how much it is," Robert Browning once wisely exclaimed, and although he was not thinking of interior decoration, his words apply to it very well indeed. Homemakers and decorators who are interested in working out effects with accessory materials are often willing to search for a long time to find objects which through form, color and romantic content will give aesthetic and emotional significance to an interior.

For this reason—as well as on account of its value as an expression of good will—the collection of Danish Decorative Arts assembled for Wanamaker by Louis Bonnard and sponsored by the Permanent Exhibition of Applied Arts and Crafts in Copenhagen, and placed on exhibition in the Philadelphia store, should make a wide appeal. It offers many suggestions for dramatizing apartments, for here are brought together in the most comprehensive showing of Danish crafts as yet held in the United States, representative examples of its internationally-known ceramics, silver, wood- and horn-carvings, handwoven and hand-blocked textiles, and a few pieces of furniture. In each of the categories is displayed work by those artists whose achievements have received the most distinguished recognition. This collection will shortly start on a schedule of showings in leading department stores of the United States.

Superior Quality, Yet Not Costly

Nevertheless, the pieces are, in the main, moderately priced and are particularly suited to country homes, informal apartments and also to those interiors which achieve sophistication by means of the extreme simplification which characterizes much contemporary design.

The most extensive section is devoted to ceramics, in which pottery, earthenware and stoneware are included. The sculptural aspect of this art is here subservient to objects of utility. Outstanding among the few figure groups should be mentioned a study, both humorous and tender, by Michael Andersen, of a proud and pompous fisherman and his adoring wife. Andersen is the author also of dishes, bowls and vases in which he uses glazing technics derived from those practiced in the eighth century, an example of which is included in the group of ceramics on this page.

Extremely distinguished is the pottery of Nathalie Krebs. She refines stoneware to the delicacy of porcelain and besides approximating several old Chinese glazes, she has originated a number of new ones. Particularly impressive are the white and grey matt glazes employed by Sven Hammershoj, who works at the Kahler Pottery. The vase pictured in the group demonstrates the archaic effects at which he arrives.

Also, Carved Wood and Textiles

Many wooden utensils will be found in unique designs carved out of elm, teak, and walnut, in this collection. Wooden painted cutouts for wall decoration in children's rooms are featured also, and illustrate the tales of Hans Christian Andersen. Hand-made utensils of horn by Peter Husted also offer opportunity for introducing unusual ornaments into our homes.

Danish silver has long been familiar to the American public: The Wanamaker exhibitions bring together the work of several famous silversmiths.

Marie Gudme Leth is a leading Scandinavian textile designer, and many of her designs are influenced by her long stay in Java, whose exotic patterns she frequently translates into European idiom. She uses hand-woven linens and handblocks them with her striking designs.

A few pieces of dining-room and living-room furniture by Fritz Hansen, among which a desk is illustrated, evidence the great skill of Danish cabinet makers, as well as the charm and effectiveness of Mr. Hansen's economical lines and clear-cut silhouettes. He uses beach and elm, developing the natural graining of these woods, and then sets off the hand-polished surfaces by rough-textured fabrics, hand-loomed.

Why not do a room or two in Danish modern?

In the exhibition of Danish Decorative Arts showing at John Wanamaker's, Philadelphia, are these pieces of furniture designed by Fritz Hansen. Both are of the extremely simple form that marks current cabinetwork of Scandinavian countries, the chair covering being woven and block printed by hand. . . . The wood of the desk has strikingly rich tones, finished to bring out fully the bold grain of the elm tree from which it was cut. Perfect cabinet work, and studious planning for the uses intended, are refinements found in this piece, as is usual in furniture of the region.

Chimney Draft Is Important

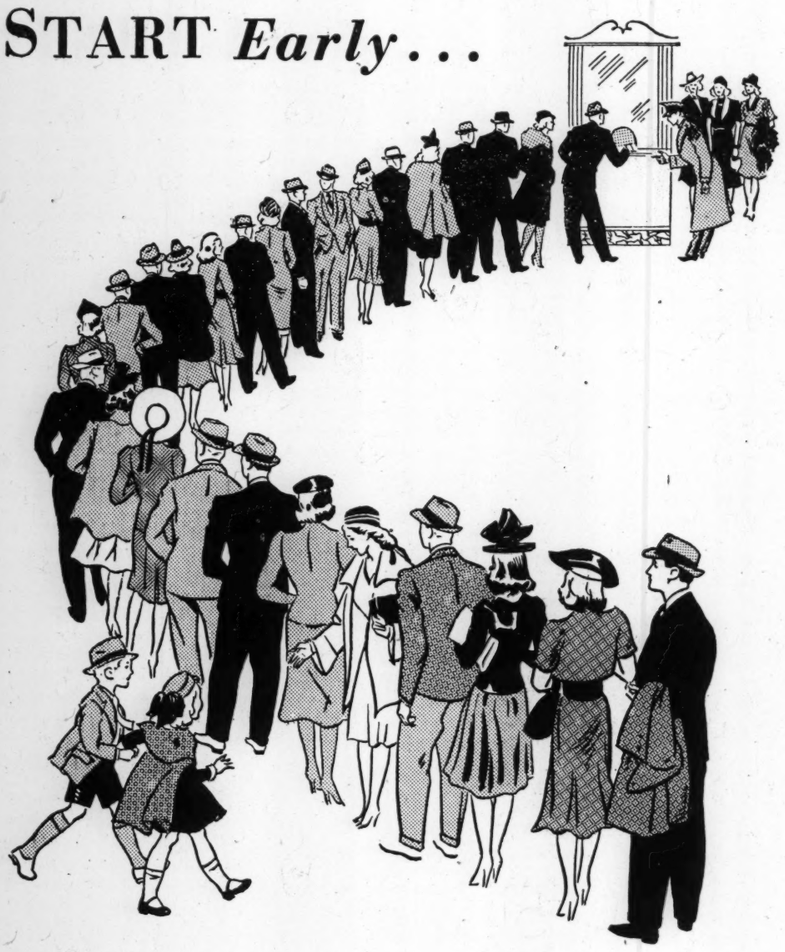
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Other things being equal, you shouldn't need quite so tall a chimney if you burn oil or gas as you do when burning coal. This is because a stronger draft is needed to draw air up through a bed of coal, than merely to pull it through an open combustion chamber with nothing in it but the flame. But if you have a mechanical coal stoker fitted with a forced-draft fan, this will more than offset the effect of the fuel bed, says a bulletin on chimneys issued by the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association.

A good draft in the chimney is absolutely essential to a comfortable house; but it is possible to have too much of a good thing in this respect. Too high a chimney and too powerful a draft will waste fuel by keeping the fire burning at too high a rate, and carry off too much of the heat in the flue gases. Even a change from a larger to a smaller size of coal, or vice versa, changes the balance of draft and requires readjustments in drafts and dampers before you can be sure of having just the kind and degree of fire needed for comfort and economy.

Reading from left to right, upper row: Vase of archaic form from the Kahler Factory, given a matt gray and white glaze and decorated with incised lines burnt into the clay. . . . Plate by Axel Bruel, with a painted decoration of elephants on a subtly glazed center. . . . Candlestick from Nymolle Ceramic Factory, the largest and most modern in Denmark. . . . Plate and jar from Joska Ceramics, which specializes in a textured pottery and modern designs in contemporary color tones. . . . Lower row: Cup, also by Axel Bruel, with painted-on concentric lines in brown and green. . . . Fluted dish by Michael Andersen. Courtesy of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

START *Early* . . .



Be among the first to enjoy the season's best concerts, operas, and plays—then you'll always be ready to sparkle in the midst of stimulating discussions which usually begin "Have you seen . . .?" Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor featuring entertainment will help you choose.

THE FOURTH **Cambridge Antique Show**

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Oct. 31-Nov. 1-2-3

New England's Finest Antique Show

40 DEALERS

EVERYTHING FOR SALE

Ample Parking ADMISSION 25 CENTS

EDWIN R. JUMP, Manager

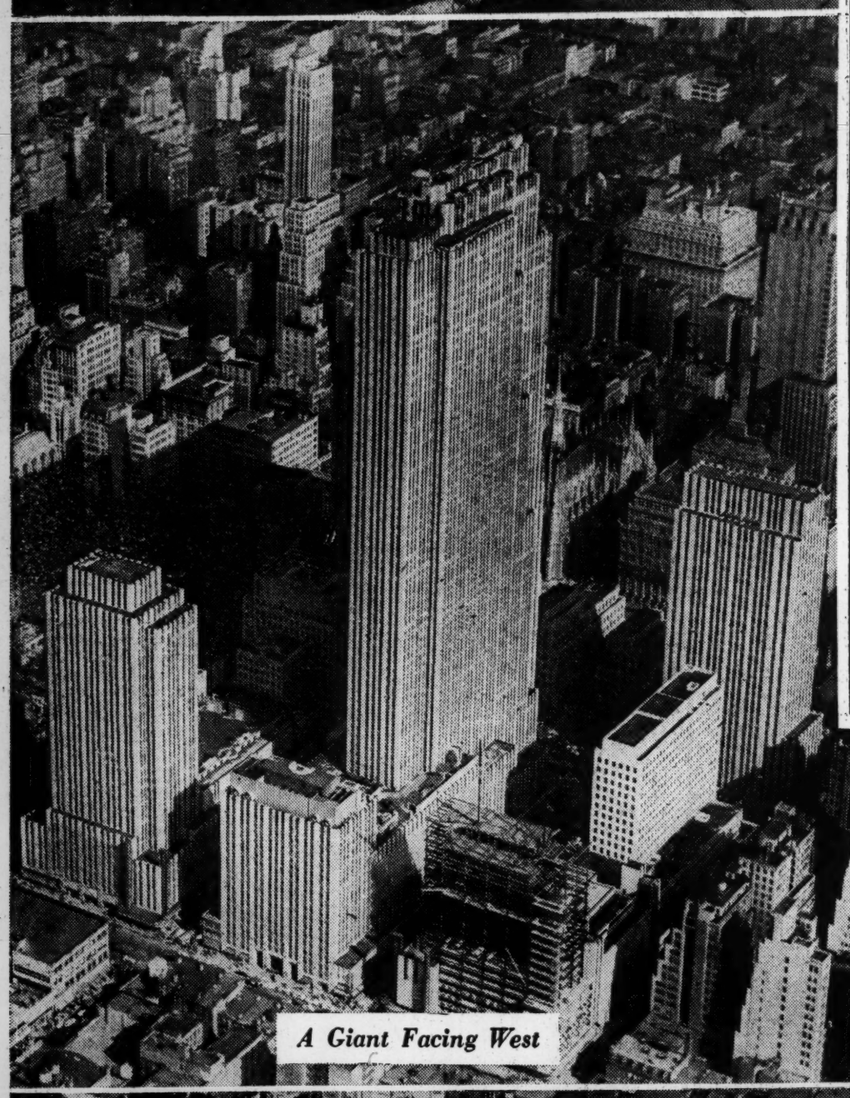
97 Oakleigh Road, Newton, Mass.

BUTTON COLLECTORS COME

Rockefeller Center—A $100,000,000 Epic of Stone and Steel Is Completed

They Helped Put It Together

A Garden in the Clouds



A Giant Facing West

These Made Way for a Spire

Last Rivet Driven in Latest Rockefeller Center Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eight years since the first stone was laid in the first building of Rockefeller Center, the finishing touches now are being given to what is claimed to be the largest commercial building development ever undertaken by private capital, as the fourteenth unit of the Center nears completion.

Daily 25,000 office workers, enough to comprise a good-sized town, troop to work in the various offices of the buildings, which are daily visited by approximately 100,000 persons.

The Center, covering 12 acres between Fifth and Sixth Avenues and West Forty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, is dominated by the 70-story RCA Building, housing the modern radio studios of the National Broadcasting Company. Clustered around the latter in varying degrees of lesser height, but picturesquely of skyscraper vintage, are Radio City Music Hall, R. K. O. Building, RCA Building West, Center Theater, 1230 Sixth Avenue Building, British Empire Building, La Maison Francaise, Palazzo d'Italia, International Building, International Building East, Time and Life Building, Fifty Rockefeller Plaza Building, and Ten Rockefeller Plaza Building.

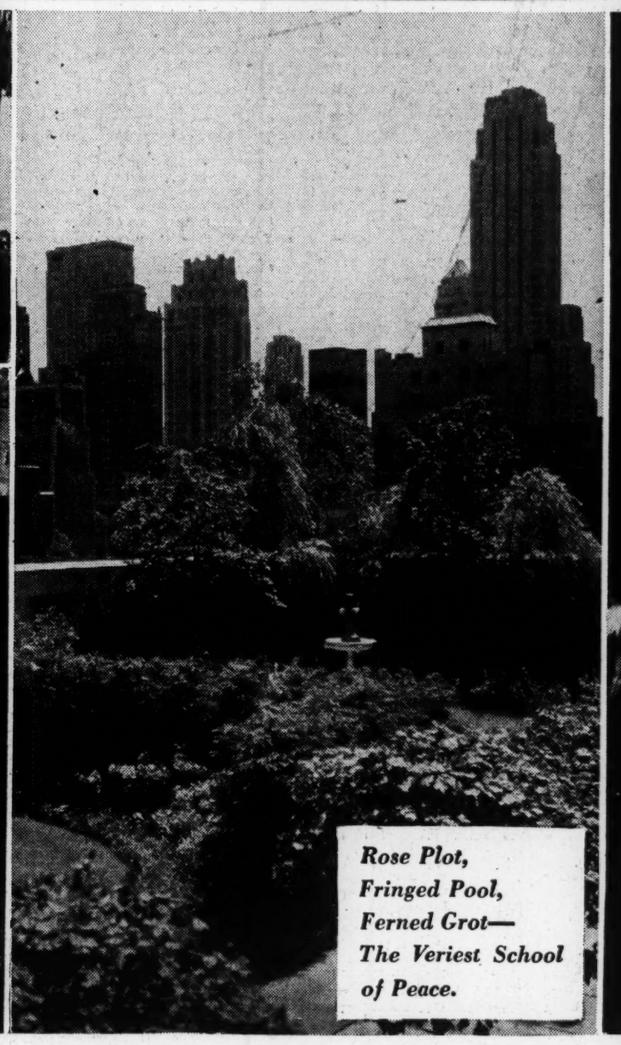
The Center has become one of the most popular scenic sights of New York City and every sightseeing bus pays it a visit. Among its attractions are the radio studios, the Museum of Science and Industry, the observatory atop the RCA building, night lighting of the Center, Radio Center Music Hall, roof-top gardens, and stage shows at the Center Theater.

The development, erected at a total cost of about $100,000,000, represents nearly 11,000,000 man hours of labor. It sits on land owned by Columbia University, which receives a yearly rental of $3,000,000 for the property.

In 1928 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., leased the land for 87 years for a business development in which a new Metropolitan Opera House was to be erected. When this scheme fell through, plans for the present center were started, and the first building, the R. K. O., was begun in 1932.

Numerous important works of contemporary art decorate the buildings of the development, outstanding among which are murals by Jose Maria Sert and Frank Brangwyn in the lobby of the RCA building. Many representative American sculptural works are incorporated in the Center, perhaps the best known being the 45-foot "Atlas," by Lee Lawrie.

For the first time on any extended scale, lawns, pools, foliage and flowers have replaced the usual chimney pots and flaring ventilators of office building roofs.



Rose Plot, Fringed Pool, Ferned Grot— The Veriest School of Peace.

A Towering Finger of Light

Newspictures; J. Walker Grimm; Edward Ratcliffe; Wendell MacRae

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day's sales 638,870
1939 volume to date 224,015,768
1938 volume to date 240,939,363

Stock Prices Off Fractions To 2 Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—An early runup in aircrafts failed to attract a following elsewhere in today's stock market and a mid-day selling wave depressed leaders fractions to more than 2 points.

Activity picked up on the decline and slowed subsequently when modest recoveries were posted throughout the list.

Steels and motors were among the first to give ground. Aviations, ahead as much as 3 at the best, cancelled the upturn or replaced it with minus signs. Near the final hour virtually all departments were under water. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

The market apparently remained cold to Europe's "war of words and nerves" and brokers attributed the slip-up mainly to the speculative conclusion that, if the list would not respond to the heavy assortment of recent cheerful home business news, it might be in a position to react without much pressure. Knowledge that stop-loss orders were plentiful in commission houses helped encourage sellers.

Douglas Aircraft lost all of a 3-point forenoon advance. Curtiss-Wright common and "A" stock, liveliest on the upside at new year's highs, eventually backed away. A. M. Byers was an isolated strong spot.

Prominent losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Great Northern and Union Carbide. Filing of a petition under the Federal Bankruptcy Act by the Central Railroad of N. J. brought weakness to this line's shares.

In the curb Majestic Radio, temporarily suspended from trading on the company's reorganization move, was reinstated and was off a major fraction. Gulf Oil retreated, along with American Cyanamid "B" and Aluminum of America.

So. American Bonds Active

South American dollar loans climbed actively today in an otherwise resitant bond market.

Issues of Colombia, Brazil, Uruguay, Porto Alegre and Buenos Aires led the rest of the field toward the close on the basis of the report from Washington that the United States Government might intervene toward settling some $1,000,000,000 in defaulted bonds of the southern republics.

Only a few sales of U. S. Governments crossed the tape but usually at advances. Traders in this division seemed to be awaiting outcome of the RFC financing scheduled for today.

Corporate loans received selective treatment, with small gains and losses fairly evenly distributed through the rail, industrial and utility groups.

Marked up a notch were Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Southern Railway 4s and N .Y. Steam 3½s. On the other side of the price fence were Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Frisco 4½s of '78 and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61.

Central Railroad of N. J. 5s dropped 1¾ on sale of 3 bonds. The carrier filed for reorganization under the Chandler Act in a federal court yesterday.

Wheat Prices Show Minor Net Gains

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—After fluctuating widely over a range of about one cent, wheat prices closed with net fractional gains today.

Purchasing stimulated by continuation of the hard winter wheat belt drought, with no signs of moisture relief, and reports of improved European demand for Canadian wheat tended to offset selling inspired by weakness of securities.

Export sales of Canadian wheat were estimated in excess of 1,000,000 bushels while 100,000 bushels of rye also were sold abroad.

Wheat closed ¼-⅜ cent higher than yesterday, December 86½-⅜, May 85⅞-86; corn ⅛-⅜ up, December 50⅝-¾, May 53⅛-¼; oats unchanged to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market prices were nipped all along the line today in a quiet session. Most traders awaited the statement by Russian foreign Minister Molotoff expected later in the day. British funds came back after an early drop to close unchanged to narrowly down. Japanese and Chinese loans advanced again, however. Improvement in rubbers countered the general slant of other commodity stocks. Most industrials declined.

Paris: Rentes struck into higher price territory today but elsewhere bourse action was indecisive. Rentes closed 10 to 85 centimes ahead while Suez Canal jumped 440 francs.

Amsterdam: Prices were steadily maintained in the bourse today. Some demand appeared for American steels but most fluctuations were marked in small fractions.

Liverpool: Cotton futures ended unchanged to 1 point lower today when hedge pressure was offset by outside support.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States dropped to 207 during the week ended Oct. 26 from 218 in the preceding week and 251 in the similar 1938 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
56½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¾
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Oct 30
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ¼
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	13	61	60½	60½	— ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	15	1⅜	1½	1½	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Oct 28
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	16	17	16¼	16½	— ½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¾
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	24½	23¾	24	— ¾
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (.50g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Oct 30
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	179	178½	178½	— 1½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	18	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	65	65	—2
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	4	43¼	42½	42½	—1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	17	17	17	Oct 30
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	67½	67½	67½	Oct 30
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	21½	21	21¼	— ¼
40⅜	16¾	Am Airlines	7	40⅛	39	39	— ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	15	13	12½	12⅝	— ½
8	3½	Am Bosch	8	7¼	7	7	
57¾	31⅜	Am Br Sh (¾g)	2	51½	51	51	— ¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	110¾	109¾	109¾	—1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	+ ½
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	21	37⅛	36⅜	37	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	9	58¼	57	57½	—2½
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	3	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
115⅞	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120½	120½	120⅝	—1⅜
8¾	5	Am Colortype	20	8¼	7¾	8	+ ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	6	6	6	Oct 30
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2½	2½	2½	
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	22⅜	22⅜	22½	— ⅝
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	15	27	26⅜	26⅜	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ½
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	9	24½	23	24	— ⅜
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 27
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	23	23	23	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	13	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	70	69	69	—2
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	21	14½	14½	14½	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	4	4½	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	5	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
52⅜	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	14	52¼	50	50½	—1
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	9	44¼	43	43	— ¾
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	38	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
22¾	11⅜	Am Roll Mill	24	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	3	78¾	78	78¾	+ ¾
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Oct 30
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	13¼	13	13	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	12	54⅜	54¼	54¼	—1
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	137½	137¼	137½	— ½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	31	37¼	36	36⅜	— ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.50g)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	5	24	23½	23½	—1
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	92½	91	91	—2
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	Oct 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	20	167¾	166¼	167¼	— ½
#87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	81¼	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅞
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	82½	82½	82½	— ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	+ ⅜
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	29	13⅜	13	13¼	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	26	12¾	12	12⅜	— ½
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	12	51½	51	51⅛	—1⅞
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	24	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 20
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	56	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅝
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	3	43	43	43	Oct 30
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	5	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 26
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 25
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	32	32	32	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	100¾	100½	100½	— ½
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	48	48	48	— ⅜
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	1	39	39	39	— ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	6	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	— ½
76¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	—1
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	75½	75½	75½	—1¾
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+1⅜
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	37	31½	30⅜	30¾	— ¾
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	4	63	63	63	— ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	8	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20	18¾	18¾	Oct 26
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	11	24⅜	23¾	24	— ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	+2½
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	8⅝	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝	Oct 27
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Oct 27
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 30
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	3	3	3	Oct 30
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	113	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	59	19½	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	12	7¾	7½	7½	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	11	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	12	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	25	24¾	25	+ ¾
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	+ ½
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	*1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
73⅜	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	76	33	31¾	32⅛	— ⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	2	54	53½	53½	— ½
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1¾g)	112	91	89	89	—1⅞
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	115⅜	114½	114½	Oct 30
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	31	30¼	30¾	—1
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	20	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	2	34¾	34½	34½	— ½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	39	30	29	29½	— ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅞
23⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	10	23⅛	22¾	22¾	Oct 30
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	21	21¼	20¾	21⅛	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	17	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 28
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	6	34½	33⅞	33⅞	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 30
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	11	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	17	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	Oct 27
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 27
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	Oct 27
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	8	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pt	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	—1¾
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 26
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	26	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
23¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	16	22½	21¾	22	— ½
13⅜	7	Bucyrus-Erie	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	4	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	13	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	5	5⅜	5½	5⅛	— ¼
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	Oct 30
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ½
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	85	14⅞	13¾	14½	+1⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	24	24	24	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¾g)	13	8½	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	7	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
20⅝	12	Can Dry (½g)	14	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	34	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Oct 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 25
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3½	3⅜	3½	Oct 30
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	6	81½	81⅜	81½	+ ½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	8	57¾	56⅜	57	—1
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29¼	13⅝	Celanese Corp	70	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	— ¼
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	15	25	24½	24½	— ¾
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	12	4	4	4	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	—2⅜
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	6	8	7	7⅜	— ¾
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Oct 27
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20	20	20	+ ¼
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 30
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	22	42⅞	42½	42¼	— ½
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	92½	92	92	Oct 30

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	1	28	27½	27½	— ¾
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 28
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 30
⅞	½	Chi M St P&P	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 30
1⅝	½	Chi M S P & Ppf	1	1	1	1	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅝
39½	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	37	37	37	+ ¼
50	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ¼
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 27
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
15¼	10	Chick CotO(1¼g)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13⅛	5	Childs Co	10	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	66	91¼	89	89½	—1½
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	12	12	12	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	4	32¼	32¼	32¼	
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	7	36½	36	36	—1
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M(1.20a)	14	48¼	47¼	47¾	— ¼
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	10	35⅜	34	34¾	—1⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	7	120¼	120	120	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	Oct 30
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 30
37½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	5	36	35	35	— ¾
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	118	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	82	82	82	— ½
15⅜	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	8⅛	8	8	Oct 30
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	92	92	92	—1
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	15	47¼	47	47	— ½
109⅜	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 19
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	16	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Oct 27
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	37	13⅜	12¾	13	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	72	1½	1½	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	70	69½	69½	— ½
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.65g)	113	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	3	7½	7½	7½	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	4	25¾	25	25	— ¾
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 30
31⅜	15½	Cons Aircraft	52	31¼	29⅞	30½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	6	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	48	31½	31	31⅛	— ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	106	105	105	— ½
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	35	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅝	1	Conn RR C pf	4	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 30
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	Oct 30
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	97	97	97	—1
16½	9⅛	Contain Cp (¼g)	42	16¾	16	16¼	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	11	14½	14	14½	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	4	95¾	95¼	95¼	— ¾
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	13	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	115	115	115	Oct 26
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	23	3	2⅞	3	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	15	27	26	26⅜	— ½
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	9	30½	30	30	
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	12	63¼	62	62½	— ⅜
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	8	165⅞	164½	165½	— ½
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Coty Int (.20g)	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16	Crane Co	11	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Plan for Loan On '39 Cotton Being Held Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — White House approval of an Agriculture Department loan program on this year's cotton crop was reported to have been withheld pending study of questions raised by the general accounting office.

It was said at the Agriculture Department that the general accounting office had raised objections to the program on the ground that it was not mandatory under provisions of the crop control law.

Under the crop law, commodity loans must be made available to growers on cotton when the average price of ⅞-inch middling cotton on the nation's 10 spot markets falls below 52 per cent of "parity," the price goal of such legislation. Officials said that an average price of about 8.3 cents would make loans mandatory. However, prices on the 10 markets now average about 8.9 cents, officials said.

In proposing a loan program at this time, Agriculture Department officials said they hoped to establish a "bolstering" influence on markets and prevent prices from falling below current levels.

Under the loan program, growers could store their cotton and obtain a government loan on it. Thus they would be in a position to hold title to the crop and benefit from any future price advance.

The proposed program would establish a base loan rate of 8.3 cents a pound, the same as last year's program. It carried provisions for location differentials under which cotton stored at or near principal markets would be eligible for a higher rate than cotton stored at remote points.

Stocks of cotton accumulated under previous loan programs now total about 11,000,000 bales.

Auto Production Continues Rising

DETROIT (AP)—Despite absence of production by Chrysler plants, Ward's reports estimated this week's output of American automobile manufacturers at 78,210 cars and trucks, compared with 70,114 last week.

Resumption of operations by the Nash plant and increases by other producers were noted by Ward's as factors in the rise. Production this week a year ago was 65,335 units.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 31

	Today	Prev. Day	Early
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.99⅜	$3.99⅜	$8.2397
Cables	3.99⅜	3.99⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0227	.0226¾	†
Belgium—belga	.1668	.1663	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5309	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2381	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2271	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1931	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finmark	.0203x	.0195x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1800x	.1800x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0372x	.0372x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2365	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4704
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3040	.3040	.6180
Java—florin	.5385	.5410	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2506	.2512	*
Shanghai—dol	.0837	.0837	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4700	.4700	.9613
Phil Isinds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8950	.8950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2080x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	104.25	104.25	104.25
1 3¼s 45-43	109.2	109.2	109.2
51 3¼s 46-44	109.11	109.10	109.11
4 4s 54-44	113.12	113.12	113.12
1 3s 48-46	108.22	108.22	108.22
3 3¼s 49-46	109.11	109.11	109.11
13 4¼s 52-47	117.28	117.24	117.28
1 2¾s 5-48	106.1	106.1	106.1
1 2½s 48	105.28	105.28	105.28
1 3¼s 52-49	109.26	109.26	109.26
29 2¼s 53-49	103.16	103.16	103.16
25 2½s 52-50	103.18	103.18	103.18
1 3s 55-51	107.16	107.16	107.16
6 2¾s 60-55	105.8	105.2	105.8
1 2¾s 59-56	103.31	103.31	103.31
48 2¾s 63-58	103.23	103.23	103.23
44 2¾s 56-60	103.20	103.19	103.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 49-44	106.25	106.25	106.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	103½	103½	103½
5 Alt Gt Sou 4s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11 Alleghany cv 5s 44	79¾	79	79
9 Alleghany cv 5s 49	73⅞	73½	73¾
8 Alleghany 5s 50 st	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	106¼	106¼	106¼
22 Am & For P5s 2 030	60⅝	59½	59½
125 AMIGChem 5½s 49	102½	101⅝	102
4 Am T&T 5½s 43	109⅛	109½	109⅛
36 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106	105¾	106
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅛	106	106⅛
3 Am T Fdr cv 50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
4 Armour Del 4s '57	97¾	97½	97¾
15 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98½	98½
16 AT&SF 4s '95	104⅞	104½	104½
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90	90	90
5 AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
15 A C Line 1st 4s '52	83⅜	82⅝	83
3 A C Line clt 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
10 A C Line 4½s '64	62¼	62	62
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	34	34	34
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	70	70	70
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	103½	103½	103½
3 B&O rfg 6s '95	33½	33	33½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	67	67	67
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	29¾	29⅜	29⅜
6 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29¼	28	28⅞
14 B&O 5s '96 F	29½	28½	28½
7 B&O 5s 2000	29½	29½	29½
2 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27½	27½	27½
46 B&O cv 4½s '60	21	20	20
8 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	20¼	19¼	19¼
27 B&O 1st 4s '48	66¼	66⅛	66⅛
5 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	60	60	60
15 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	49½	48¾	48¾
10 B&O T C 4s '59	55	55	55
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	85¾	85¾	85¾
7 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115½	115½	115½
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128	128	128
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅞	106¾	106¾
73 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	103⅜	102⅞	103⅜
32 Beth Stl 3½s 52	109¼	108¼	108½
3 Beth Stl 3½s '59	98	98	98
7 Boston & Me 5s '67	41	40½	40½
21 Bost & Me 4s '49 ct	37½	37	37
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	42	42	42
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	73	73	73
1 BklynQnsCnty&Sub cn 5s '41	39	39	39
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111	110½	111
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	103½	103½	103½
1 Buf Niag El 3½s '67	108	108	108
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	53½	53½	53½
47 Cal Ore Pow 5s '65	99½	99	99¼
6 Can Sou 5s '62	87	86½	86½
9 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	103	103	103
18 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99½	99⅜	99⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99½	99⅜	99⅜
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99	98¾	98¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Pac 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 Can Pac 4½s '60	77¼	77¼	77¼
25 Can Pac 4s perp	68	67	68
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9	9	9
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	33	33	33
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	40	40	40
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	55½	55½	55½
17 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¼	74⅛	74¼
12 Cen RR N J 5s '87	19¼	18¾	19¼
13 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14½	13⅞	14¼
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15	15	15
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	110	110	110
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	75½	75½	75½
4 ChampP&C(38)4¾s'50	103¼	102¾	103¼
4 C&O 4½s '92	98	98	98
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	13	13	13
3 C&O 4½s '78	88	87½	87½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¾	99½	99½
16 Chi & Ill Sts 5s '51	18¼	18	18
5 Chi Gt West 4s '59	22½	22	22
7 Chi I & L 5s '66	4⅜	4¼	4¼
19 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	8½	8½
55 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2¼	2¼
3 CM&SP 4½s '50	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28	28	28
5 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	25½	25½	25½
5 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16½	16	16
22 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4¾	4½	4½
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 2037 C	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	15½	15	15½
3 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	51	51	51
68 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7¼	6¾	7
12 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6½	6½	6½
26 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105½	105	105½
6 Childs Co 5s '43	60¾	60¼	60¼
3 Cin Un Term 3¾s '6	107¾	107¾	107¾
36 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58⅝	58	58
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	67	67	67
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 Clev UnTerm 4½s '72	92½	92½	92½
8 Col & So 4½s '80	39	38⅝	38⅝
29 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103¾	103½	103¾
28 Columbia G 5s 1951	104	103⅝	103⅝
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	109	109	109
95 Com Ed cv 3½s '58	123⅜	122⅜	122¾
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
28 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107	107¼
20 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107½	107½	107½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
17 Container 5s '43	100	100	100
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	102	102	102
5 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102	102	102
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	47½	47½	47½
9 Cuba R R 5s '52	39¼	39	39
8 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107	106½	106½
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	67	66¼	66¼
10 D & R G 4½s '36	10	10	10
11 D & R G 4s '36	10½	10	10

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	152.03	33.93	25.80
Net change	—1.18	—.63	—.27
Previous close	153.21	34.38	26.07
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.17

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 D & R G West 5s '55	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 D & R G West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
1 D Moin & Ft D4s'35ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98	98	98
5 Dun Missabe&I 3½s'62	107	107	107
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	18	18	18
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¾	16⅝	16¾
81 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	50	50	50
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	105½	105½	105½
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
28 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	48½	48½	48½
5 Fonda J & G 2-4s '82 ct	3	3	3
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101½	101½	101½
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	75½	74½	74½
17 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103½	103½	103½
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	85	85	85
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	98	98
7 Gt Nor 5s '73	89¼	89	89
2 Gt Nor 4¼s '61	102½	102½	102½
76 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106	105½	105½
22 Gt Nor 4s '48 H	92½	91½	92
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	81	81	81
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Houst'nOilTex4¼s'54	97	97	97
9 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	38	37½	37½
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47⅜	47	47⅜
14 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109½	109⅜	109½
19 Ill Cen 4s '53	49¼	48	48
24 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	59	49	49
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	50	50	50
3 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	64	64	64
2 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	12½	12	12½
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	98½	98½	98½
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Int Nickel 5s '62	67¼	67	67
18 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28½	28½	28½
5 Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	67¼	67	67¼
51 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	68	67½	67½
17 Int Cem 5s '51 st	2½	2½	2½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18	18	18
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	74½	74½	74½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	93	93	93
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	45¾	45½	45½
22 Int T&T 5s '55	51	50¼	50¼
5 Jones&LauSt4½s'61	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	30½	30½	30½
2 K C South 5s '50	67⅜	67½	67½
3 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
1 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
8 Kopper Co 4s 51	101¾	101½	101½
1 Laclede Gas 6s 42B	45½	45½	45½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	50	49¾	49¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Lac Gas 5s 39	87½	87½	87½
1 L E & West 3s 47	75	75	75
9 L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	79½	79½	79½
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	89½	89½	89½
4 Leh V R T 5s 54	46¼	46	46
16 Leh V Sa Conv asd	19¾	18¾	18¾
20 Leh V 4½s 2003 asd	18¾	18	18
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17½	17	17
9 Lig & M 7s 44	125¾	125½	125¾
10 Loews 3½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	86¼	86¼	86¼
5 Lorillard Co 7s 44	125½	125½	125½
4 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121⅞	121¼	121⅞
11 Louisa & Ark 5s 69	84	83⅝	83¾
1 Lou ¾ N 5c 2003B	98½	98½	98½
3 Lou & N 4½s 2003	89	88½	88½
3 Lou & N un 4s 40	100	9-32	100¼
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	83	83	83
5 Lou & N S J M 4s 52	73½	73½	73½
6 Lou Gas & E 3½s 66	107	106¾	107
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
13 Manati Sug 4s '57	39	38½	38¾
9 Manhat Ry 4s '90	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	37	37	37
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	71¼	71¼	71½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	57	57	57
3 MetWSideElc4½s'38	7	7	7
4 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	99⅜	98⅞	99⅜
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	31	31	31
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
8 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	4¼	4	4¼
5 MSJ&SSMarie 5s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8½	8½	8½
19 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¾	8	8¾
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	62¼	62¼	62¼
26 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	23½	22¾	23
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35¾	35½	35¾
22 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	15½	15⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15	15	15
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15¾	15½	15½
19 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¾	4¼	4¼
23 Mohawk&Hud 5s '47	23	23	23
12 Mob & Ohio 4½s '77	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	108½	108½	108½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¼	98	98¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	45	45	45
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	47	47	47
15 Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 NashCha&StL 4s '78	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Nassau El 4s '51	40½	40½	40½
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51 sw	106½	106½	106½
53 Nat Distill 3½s '49	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
12 Nat Steel 3s '65	100	99¾	100
2 N Eng RR 5s '45	26½	26½	26½
12 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	110	109¾	109¾
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	76	75¼	76
3 N Y Cent Term 4s '53	68½	68½	68½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	36	36	36
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35½	35½	35½
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68	66½	66½
39 NYC 4½s 2013A	61	59	59
10 NYC cn 4s '98	65¼	65	65
10 NYC 3¾s '46	79	79	79
6 NYC cv 3¼s '52	69½	68½	68½
1 NYC MiCen 3½s '98	60½	60½	60½
4 NYCh&StL 6s '41	75	75	75
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	69½	68¼	68¼
34 NY ChStLL 4½s '78	60¼	59½	59½
9 NY Ch&StL 3½s '47	84¼	84	84
8 NY Edis 3¼s '65	106	106	106
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 NY G Ht H&P 4s '49	115	115	115
35 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18¾	18½	18½
10 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	25½	25½	25½
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 NYNH&H 4s '47	14½	14½	14½
7 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	8	8	8
10 NY O & W gen 4s '55	4½	4½	4½
39 NY Steam 3½s 63	101½	101¼	101¼
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	39	39	39
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	60	60	60
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
34 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105	104¾	105
43 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	61½	61¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	54½	54½	54½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	51½	51½
31 Nor Pac 4s '97	71	70½	70½
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43½	43½
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	106½	106⅛	106½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106½	106⅛	106⅛
17 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105	104⅞	105
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104	104	104
5 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110	109¾	110
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	70	70	70
2 Pac &T 3¼s '66B	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	105½	105½	105½
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	84	84	84
10 Pen Co 4s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105	104⅞	105
4 Sea A L 4s '45 ct	77⅛	77¼	77¼
4 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 Sea AL rfg 5s '59ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
7 Sea-AlFla 6s '35A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
12 Shell Un 2½s '54	94¼	94¼	94¼
26 Socony-Vac 3s '64	102	102	102
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	105½	105½	105½
17 So Bell T & T 3s '79	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52¾	52½	52½
13 Sou Pac 4½s '81	52½	51¾	51¾
31 So Pac 4½s '69	52½	51⅝	51⅞
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝
9 So Pac 4½s '49	51½	51½	51½
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53	53	53
1 South Ry 6½s '56	82	82	82
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	77	76⅛	76⅛
1 South Ry gen 4s '56	62	61	61
2 S W Bell Tel 7s '51	116	116	116
29 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	103¼	103	103¼
11 Spokane Int 5s '55	18	18	18
8 Stand Oil-NJ 2¾s '53	102¼	102	102⅛
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	96	94	94
25 Swift Co 3s '50	108¾	106¾	106¾
4 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
17 Tex Corp 3s '59	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Tex P-P-T'Prs5½s64	101½	101½	101½
36 Third Ave 4s 60	15	14⅜	14¾
30 Third Ave 4s '60	15¼	14¾	14¾
2 TideWatAssoO3½s52	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	86	86	86
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112½	112½	112½
9 Un Pac 4s '71	96¼	96¼	96¼
35 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	105½	105½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	71½	71½	71½
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	77	75½	75½
25 US Steel 3¼s '48	106¼	106	106¼
25 US Steel 3¼s '48 reg	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Utah LT&Trac 5s '44	100½	100¼	100¼
10 Utah P&L 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Util P&L 5s '59	70½	70½	70½
3 Vis Cen 4s '49 ct	17½	17	17
11 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	106½	106⅛	106⅛
2 Youngstn S&T 4s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Youngst S&T 4s '48	111⅞	111½	111½

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 7s '45 A	13¾	13	13¾
13 Antioquia 7s '45 D	13⅜	13	13
2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	12½	12½	12½
5 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	12½	12½	12½
3 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	12½	12½	12½
21 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	73⅞	73½	73½
6 Argentine 4s '72 Apr	74	73⅝	73⅝
2 Argentine 4½s '71	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
6 Australia 5s '55	77½	77¼	77½
4 Australia 5s '57	77½	77¼	77½
5 Australia 4½s '56	74½	74½	74½
15 Belgium 7s '55	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞
2 Belgium 6½s '49	85½	85½	85½
3 Brazil 8s '41	18¼	16¾	18
51 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15⅝	14½	14⅞
70 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15⅝	14½	15⅛
13 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	14	13¼	14
3 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	81½	81½	81½
12 Brisbane 5s '58	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Buen A 4½s '57	42	42	42
1 Buen A 4½s 43⅝s '77	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Buen A 4½s4½s Aug'78	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Buen A 4½s 43⅝s '75	56½	56½	56½
21 Canada 5s '52	102¾	102½	102¾

Railroads' Operating Income in 9 Months Rises $150,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported an increase of almost $150,000,000 in the net railway operating income of class one railroads for the first nine months of 1939, compared with the corresponding period in 1938.

Operating income for the nine months this year was $355,009,889, which amounted to an annual rate of return of 1.91 per cent on property investments, the association said. In the first nine months of

Dominion in Quandary on Meeting British Foodstuffs Needs

Mexico Might Buy Subsidiary From Santa Fe

MEXICO CITY (AP)—President Cardenas, it was reported reliably today, has instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to open negotiations for the purchase of the Mexican property of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, a subsidiary of the Sante Fe.

The President was represented as anxious to aid the economic development of the northern Mexican states by establishing a direct rail link between the Gulf of Mexico and Mexican Pacific ports.

Authoritative quarters declared the Santa Fe had invested about 20,000,000 pesos (approximately $4,000,000) in its Mexican subsidiary and that the negotiations would revolve around this figure.

It was reported the President desires to give the mining, agricultural and cattle producers of the northern border states direct east-west rail outlets to Mexico's Pacific port, Topolobampo, and Port Arthur, Texas, on the Gulf.

The Mexican division of the KC., M. & O. comprises about 342 miles of track running unconnected sections between Ojinaga, Chihuahua State, on the Texas border to Topolobampo, which is in Sinaloa State.

It was estimated that the Government, should it succeed in acquiring the property, would have to construct about 200 miles of new trackage to close the sections into one continuous right-of-way. Nearly 60 miles of new roadbed have been laid.

Informed quarters said President Cardenas was anxious to acquire the property as soon as possible so that construction of new trackage might begin immediately. These quarters said the President wanted the new link in the National Railways of Mexico to be completed before he leaves office the end of 1940.

Freight moving west from Ojinaga toward Topolobampo would travel entirely on the N. R. of M. tracks but freight for Port Arthur would move on Southern Pacific tracks from Ojinaga.

Elevator Makers Are Enjoined From Conducting Monopoly

NEW YORK (AP)—National Elevator Manufacturing Industry, Inc., 12 elevator manufacturing companies, and 11 officials of these companies have been permanently enjoined by Justice Edward J. McGoldrick of the State Supreme Court from conducting a monopoly.

The order, consented to by all the corporations and officers named, was moved by John J. Bennett, Jr., State Attorney General, after an investigation of several months. Mr. Bennett complained that the defendants restrained trade, fixed prices and used patents illegally, in violation of the State's general business law.

The corporations enjoined are: Otis Elevator Co., New York; Westinghouse Elevator Co., New York; Haughton Elevator Co., Toledo; Atlantic Elevator Co., Philadelphia; Shepard Elevator Co., Cincinnati; Burwak Elevator Co., New York; Chelsea Elevator Co., New York; Standard Elevator Co., Rutherford, N. J.; Murtaugh Elevator Co., Sea Cliff, N. Y.; Seaberg Elevator Co., New York; Warsaw Elevator Co., Warsaw, N. Y.; Watson Elevator Co., Inc., New York.

National Elevator Manufacturing Industry, Inc., is a membership association to which they all belong.

Warner Elevator Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Cincinnati is contesting Attorney General Bennett's action.

Mr. Bennett said that, as a result of the consent injunction, no further action would be taken for the dissolution of the corporations which consented to the order.

Crude Rubber Use Rises 24.8 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States during September was estimated by the Rubber Manufacturers Association at 50,150 long tons, an increase of 24.8 per cent over September, 1938. August, 1939, consumption was 50,481 tons.

The association estimated total domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand Sept. 30 at 150,171 long tons against Aug. 31 stocks of 161,362 tons and revised Sept. 30, 1938, supplies of 268,094 tons.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

Insurance Leader

Holgar J. Johnson

Appointed President of the recently formed Institute of Life Insurance, organized by 85 leading life insurance companies in all sections of the country, in a co-ordinated effort to better serve their millions of policyholders and the public.

Johnson Named Head Of New Institute Of Life Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holgar J. Johnson of Pittsburgh has been appointed as the first president of the Institute of Life Insurance, organized last January by 85 life insurance companies, it was announced by Frazar B. Wilde, Chairman of the institute's board of managers and President of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, at a luncheon meeting here.

Mr. Johnson, who was selected, Mr. Wilde said, "because of his wide experience in dealing with people and his brilliant career as an executive and teacher," has just finished a year as president of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

Explaining the purposes of the institute, Leroy A. Lincoln, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said, "We have long recognized the need and importance of a co-ordinated effort along the broadest possible lines for making available to the public directly and to agencies of public information the facts about our business."

Another speaker at the luncheon, Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and a member of the institute's board, in outlining the institute's aims said that insurance was "not only a business but an educational and missionary work."

Other speakers included Julian Price of Greensboro, N. C., President of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, and John A. Stevenson of Philadelphia, President of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Unemployment Has 6.7 P. C. Drop; Now Below 9,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Unemployment in the United States fell below 9,000,000 for the first time since November, 1937, declining 6.7 per cent in September, the National Industrial Conference Board reports today. The Board placed the number of jobless in September at 8,798,000 or 631,000 less than the August figure of 9,429,000.

Since February of this year, when the unemployed were estimated at 10,694,000, there has been a decline of 1,896,000 or nearly 18 per cent. In September, 1938, unemployed numbered 9,902,000.

Total employment rose during September to 45,943,000, a gain of 685,000 or 1.5 per cent over the August estimate. New manufacturing jobs accounted for 396,000, a major part of the increase.

The Government's emergency labor force declined in September for the seventh consecutive month, to a total of 2,081,000, compared with August's 2,228,000.

Estimates Fourth Quarter Imports of Canadian Cattle

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commissioner of Customs announced that an estimated 40,346 head of cattle might be brought into the United States at the reduced rate under the quota limitations of the trade agreement with Canada for the final three months of the year.

The agreement limits imports of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, not including dairy cows, to 225,000 a year at the reduced rate and not more than 60,000 in any quarter.

A presidential proclamation in February fixed the quota for the last eight months of the year at 142,230. During the past two quarters, imports have totaled 101,884, leaving 40,346 for the last quarter, subject to revision.

The final quarter's quota limitation for imports from other countries is estimated to be 6,663 head.

Bulgarian Bond Payment

NEW YORK (AP)—The J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., fiscal agent for Kingdom of Bulgaria 7½ per cent stabilization loan of 1928, dollar tranche, announced trustees had received sufficent exchange to provide payment of 40 per cent of the interest coupon due Nov. 15, or at the rate of each $15 for each $37.50 coupon and $7.50 for each $18.75 coupon.

Canada Seeks Way to Maintain Foodstuffs Market in Britain

OTTAWA (CP) — Efforts being made in government circles to iron out difficulties which, due to the abnormal war-time conditions in the United Kingdom, have tended to dam up the normal flow of foodstuffs from Canada to Britain.

Announcement of the arrival in London Oct. 28 of T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, to participate in empire conferences revealed that in his party are three outstanding experts in the marketing of farm products.

They are George McIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board; A. M. Shaw, head of the Agriculture Department's Department of Marketing, and L. D. Wilgress, chief of the Trade and Commerce Department's Commercial Intelligence Bureau.

Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner announced Saturday he hoped to be able, when he speaks in Winnipeg on Nov. 15 before the United Grain Growers, to outline to the Canadian farmers what they should grow to be of greatest service to the Allies' cause.

Farmers Seek Definite Plan

Representative farmers coming to Ottawa have been pressing for something definite from the Government. On the one hand, they have been advised the best way they can serve the Allied cause is by stepping up production of foodstuffs.

On the other hand, they see the immediate result of the start of the war has been to limit the flow of wheat to the United Kingdom and to stop apple exports almost entirely. Cheese, bacon, and other agricultural products are being exported at prices which the farmers claim are below cost of production.

The great difficulty, as one government official explained, is that countries that compete with Canada in the United Kingdom market are prepared to accept the lower prices and Britain could hardly be expected to pay Canada relatively higher prices than Australia or New Zealand.

This official was convinced prices eventually would be adjusted upwards. In the meantime he thought it would be a mistake to hold up Canadian exports because the British consumers might become accustomed to the products of other countries and Canada would not be able to get into the market should prices advance.

War may force Canada to follow the lead of Australia and New Zealand and make a levy on the farm products sold in the domestic market to be applied to the returns of the produce sold abroad. The Australian method is to levy on butter and cheese sold in that country so that they are able to hold the United Kingdom even when world prices drop very low. The producer gets the same return whether his goods are sold at high prices at home or low prices abroad. So far Canada has refused to follow this practice because of the increased cost of living it might entail, but this official said it might be found necessary to institute such a levy as a war measure.

Danger of Dropping Out

About 1925 Canada made a strong effort to get into the British bacon and ham market and gradually won a place competing against Danish and other European bacon. However, the big market for Canadian bacon then as now was in Canada and less than one-fifth was exported. When prices dropped in Britain, Canadian farmers cut production to domestic requirements rather than take the lower prices. The effort to win a place in the United Kingdom market was lost.

It was not until the Empire trade agreements of 1932 were made, giving Canada a generous quota, that the Dominion again entered the British bacon and ham market in an energetic fashion. Officials here see the danger of the same thing happening as did a decade ago, namely, dropping out of the United Kingdom market until prices improve above the present price of 89 shillings for 112 pounds.

One official thought it would be a great mistake and said the Government was considering stepping in should such a development become likely and confiscate one-fifth of Canada's ham and bacon production to be exported, leaving the remaining four-fifths sold on the domestic market to cover any losses until British prices improved.

The British Government has fixed a price for Canadian cheese which at first would have netted the Canadian dairyman about 12 cents a pound. Already this has been adjusted slightly higher. However, the fixed price is only for cheese Britain wants to buy for its armed forces.

The civilian demand for Canadian cheese in Britain has been such that chain stores and other British importers have come into the Canadian market as usual and bought cheese at prices that enabled cheese boards to sell last week at from 13 9-16 to 13¾ cents. The British buyers have to gamble with the possibility that the Government there will take some of this cheese from them at the fixed price.

The wheat situation probably will get the closest study in Britain. Wheat for Britain is being bought by Joseph Rank, British wheat controller.

Process Complicated

He has been able to buy Australian and Argentine wheat at from 46 to 50 cents a bushel, and even taking into account that it costs considerably more to transport that wheat to the United Kingdom than from Canada and the superiority of Canadian wheat, it is still cheaper, officials here said, than the approximately 69-cent rate he pays when he buys in Winnipeg.

The process is complicated at present with an open selling market on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with much of the export buying in one man's hands. In the meantime Canada has the largest stock of visible wheat in her history and elevators in western Canada are building special bins so the farmers may turn in their wheat and get the Government's guaranteed price of 10 cents a bushel, basis No. 1 northern at Fort William.

The question before the Government is whether the situation should be left to adjust itself or whether an agreement be reached with Mr. Rank. The normal amount of Canadian wheat would move to England at a fixed price. The cheaper transportation facilities through the Great Lakes could be used before freeze-up, barely a month away, under such an agreement.

It is expected the farmers will be told to go ahead raising the same crops as in the past. The war is causing unexpected demands. For example, there has been a demand for Canadian eggs and the situation is being canvassed.

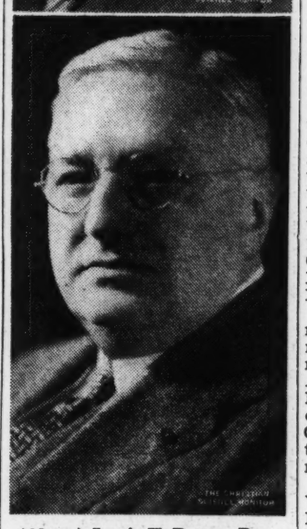
Sees $500,000,000 Potential Aircraft Productive Capacity

NEW YORK (AP) — The Wall Street Journal says potential productive capacity of the nation's primary aircraft manufacturers will reach a minimum of $500,000,000 annually by early in 1940 when current plant expansion programs are scheduled to be completed.

This will compare with a capacity of approximately $319,000,000 at the beginning of this year and represents a gain of 57 per cent. The increase has been accomplished not only through expansion of plant facilities but also by means of improved manufacturing methods and development of outside sources as subcontractors for parts, the publication says.

"If current embargo on shipments of airplanes to belligerents is lifted by congressional action, it is apparent that all of the industry's capacity will be called upon as quickly as new facilities are completed," the paper continues. "Current backlog of the primary manufacturers approximates $340,000,000. Indications from abroad point to placement of new foreign aircraft orders of between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000, should the embargo be removed."

Honored



(Above) Lewis H. Brown, President of the Johns-Manville Corporation of New York. (Below) William M. Vermilye, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York.

U. S. Wheat Stocks 494,755,000 Bushels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that total stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and on farms, October 1, totaled 494,755,000 bushels.

Similar stocks on the same date last year totaled 575,796,000 bushels.

The stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on October 1 were reported to be 162,542,000 bushels compared with 174,385,000 bushels a year ago.

News Notes—Germany

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Television Telephone—Several television telephone stations have been installed on a more or less commercial basis in Germany. There are four such stations in Berlin. From any of these it is possible to connect with either of the three other Berlin stations or by long distance to Leipzig, Nuremberg, and Munich. Town calls in Berlin can be made for about 20 cents.

More Meat—At the beginning of June, 1939, Germany had available a total of 22,470,000 hogs. This is an increase of 1,660,000 head since June, 1938. Hogs more than six months old and ready for slaughter totaled 4,870,000, an increase of 5 per cent over the 4,640,000 hogs available in June, 1938.

Labor Shortage—Germany's acquisition of the Silesian coal fields from Poland may alleviate a fuel situation in the Reich which was becoming increasingly more difficult. Largely because of insufficient labor supply, the trend of coal output in Germany has been stationary, a condition which exerted a definitely adverse effect on the expansion of various basic industries. This coal shortage is in sharp contrast to the situation existing only a few years ago when Germany found it difficult to dispose of its surplus coal products.

Oil Production—Production of petroleum in Germany increased about 30 per cent in the first seven months of this year compared with the like period of 1938. The total production during the two periods was, respectively, 3,031,029 and 2,281,167. Monthly production during the January-July period 1939 was 433,000 barrels against 326,000 barrels in the like months of 1938.

Soap Exports—German soap exports have declined sharply in recent years, chiefly because of a shortage of raw materials. German soap exports in 1930 were equal to 22,153 metric tons. In 1938 they were equal to 9,263 metric tons.

Chemical Exports—German exports of chemicals and allied products decreased about 16 per cent in 1938 to an estimated total of about $263,200,000. Shipments to North and South America accounted for about 20 per cent, or $52,000,000 of all Germany's chemical exports. Latin America, including Mexico and the Caribbean area received products valued at $32,000,000, the balance going to the United States and Canada.

Cotton Imports—German imports of American cotton during the first five months of 1939 totaled 44,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 11,000,000 pounds compared with the like period in 1938. Imports of cotton into Germany from other sources in the first five months of 1939 increased 9,000,000 pounds over the like period in 1938, or from 172,000,000 pounds to 181,000,000 pounds. This, with the imports of United States cotton, brought the 1939 imports from all countries nearly to the level of the imports in the like months of 1938 which totaled 227,000,000 pounds.

Fishing Expanding—Calculated on a per capita basis, consumption of fish in Germany increased by 15 per cent from 1909-13 to 1932 and from then until 1938 by a further 33 per cent. The domestic catch of salt water fish in 1938 totaled 718,000 metric tons compared with a catch of 672,000 metric tons in 1937. The catch of fresh water fish totaled about 80,000 metric tons each year.

Use of Alcohol—The use of alcohol as a motor fuel blend has been abandoned throughout the greater part of Germany and tetra ethyl lead is being used instead. Since 1930 the use of varying ratios of alcohol, obtained chiefly from potatoes, has been compulsory in motor fuel blends, but under the new order, about 70 per cent of the country's motor fuels will be mixed with tetra ethyl lead, thus making larger quantities of potatoes available for human consumption.

Asiatic Trade—With sales concentrated mainly in Turkey, British India, and Japan, German exports to Asiatic markets in 1938 totaled $1,975,000. The shipments to Turkey were valued at $876,780, to British India at $785,206 and to Japan at $253,033, which countries together accounted for 97 per cent of the total Asiatic trade.

Johns-Manville Head Awarded VermilyeMedal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Vermilye Medal "in recognition of outstanding contribution in the field of industrial management" will be presented on Nov. 14 in The Franklin Institute to Lewis H. Brown, President of the Johns-Manville Corporation of New York, it was announced by the Institute.

Named after William M. Vermilye, its donor, who is Vice-President of The National City Bank of New York, the medal is intended to "stimulate, encourage and recognize outstanding contributions" in this field in the United States and foreign countries.

The decision to honor Mr. Brown was made by the Board of Managers of The Franklin Institute because of "his brilliant work in executive management, in industry."

A native of Iowa, Mr. Brown was graduated from the State University there in 1915, and entered the paper making industry in Indiana. During the World War he served as a Captain of Infantry with the AEF in France. Returning to the United States in 1919 he was identified with Montgomery Ward & Co. for eight years. In 1927 he joined the Johns-Manville Corporation as assistant to the President, and in 1929 became President.

Mr. Brown has served as Chairman of the Noise Abatement Commission of New York City and is now General Chairman of the American Red Cross Roll Call for New York City. He has also served on the President's Emergency Commission for Employment and the Durable Goods Industries Commission.

Commenting on the award of the Vermilye Medal by The Franklin Institute, its President, Philip C. Staples, said:

"That The Franklin Institute should have this opportunity and responsibility is in keeping with its long and honorable record of public service in the spirit of Benjamin Franklin.

"The officials of The Franklin Institute based their action on years of accumulative experience in making medal awards in the field of science and the mechanic arts. In the awarding of the new medal they hope and expect that recognition from time to time of outstanding contributions in the field of industrial management will produce equally beneficient results."

N. J. Road Obtains Stay on Imposition Of 'Exorbitant' Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 31—The Central Railroad of New Jersey today had obtained temporary relief from what it termed "exorbitant" state and local taxes through a federal petition for bankruptcy filed before Federal Judge Guy L. Fake here yesterday.

In approving the petition, Judge Fake restrained any interference with the company's properties and signed another order requiring David P. Wilentz, Attorney General of New Jersey, to show cause why he should not be restrained from entering a $7,229,614 unpaid tax and penalty judgment against the company this Thursday.

The $7,229,614 claim stems from unpaid 1932 and 1933 taxes. Charles A. Miller, attorney for the company, said that save for the tax claim, the company was in good shape and had tried every means to avoid bankruptcy.

Judge Fake announced he would appoint trustees for the line within 30 days and that the present owners would be permitted control until then.

The company complained it had attempted to gain an extension of time from the State of New Jersey, but that the attorney general had announced that he would apply for a tax judgment on Nov. 2. It was stressed that the railroads of New Jersey, which owe an aggregate of $16,000,000 on 1932 and 1933 taxes, had hoped to forestall any action until after the state legislature meets on Nov. 13 when it is expected to agree to a compromise on all back railroad taxes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31—Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, State Democratic boss, was charged today with "ruthless political tactics" by Senate President Robert C. Hendrickson bringing on the financial reorganization proceedings started in Federal Court by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Mr. Hendrickson (R) of Gloucester recalled Mr. Hague's opposition this year to a bill to compromise $34,258,000 in delinquent rail taxes for $14,250,000. The bill was adopted in the Senate, but blocked by House Democrats.

Responsibility for the bankruptcy petition rests "squarely upon the shoulders of Mayor Hague," declared the Senator, adding that Mr. Hague's use of advertising to voice opposition to the compromise was "only the beginning of one of the bitterest campaigns of defamation ever launched in New Jersey."

"The atmosphere of suspicion and confusion thus engendered by Mayor Hague has made impossible a sound, intelligent approach to and solution of this pressing economic problem," he declared.

Mr. Hague opposed the bill, Mr. Hendrickson said, because Jersey City would have been the heaviest loser if the taxes were pared.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston. Dept. C S.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS. Dept. A-122. Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements. Coleman & Gilbert Associates 339 Huntington Ave., Boston Telephone Com. 3212

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Large 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 Chrysler Imp. Tour. Sedan, R. and H. .$595
1938 Oldsmobile Sedan, 8 Cyl. .$675
1938 Ford "60," R. and H. .$465

E. E. WADSWORTH, INC.
424 Adams St., Milton, Mass. Blu. 0470

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone Trowbridge 7823, Fettingill & Pear 373 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS HOMEMADE Bread, Crullers, Cookies, Crust-wrapped apple dumplings. MRS. RALPH SMITH, 5-1747, Hartford, Conn.

FOR RENT

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Furnished house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, desirable neighborhood. P. O. Box 7, Scarsdale; Tel. 930.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penns. 6-2279

WE CAN ACTUALLY SAVE YOU CONSIDERABLE MONEY on most every type Fur Coat or Scarf. Also custom made to your measure. Liberal trade-in allowance on your old Fur Coat. CHARLES E. MORRIS 328-330 7th Ave., Cor. 29th St., N. Y. C., 4th Fl. Longacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED

YOUTHFUL COUPLE for Connecticut country estate April 1st; working cook-housekeeper and gardener who loves flowers; congenial environment; permanent. Write fully. Box J-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man wanted for November and December, experienced in retail business. Address 934 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, Mass.

HELP WANTED WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, filing; high school graduate, experienced; $13.00-$15.00. Write Box F-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MARRIED women for short hour counter work in cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings, CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WOMAN companion for lady; ample time for study; no housework; own room, comfortable home; also small salary. Box X-69, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—New five-room bungalow with large recreation room and garage. 25-40 86 St. NE. 9-6832.

LEGAL NOTICES

R:10:30:39

State Highway Reconstruction, Federal Aid Project No. 36-A (4) (1939). Towns of EASTHAM and WELLFLEET, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Department of Public Works. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for reconstructing a section of State Highway, including about 25,500 square yards of standard bituminous macadam, Penolithic wearing surface or Class I bituminous concrete pavement, will be received by the State Department of Public Works at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, November 21, 1939 and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Charge for specifications is $10.00 which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $2000.00 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works, or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Minimum wage rates have been established for the project and in no case shall there be less than $1.25, $0.625 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. The right is reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner of Public Works, Boston, Mass., October 31, 1939.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 3122

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

NOBLE R. STEVES
Wants loads to and from Florida or en route. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Dist., Boston. Tel. TALbot 2400.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
165 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

"GREEN SHADOWS," Hamburg, Conn.—Open all year; a charming home in the country; excellent food; comfortable rooms; steam heat.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

A NATIONALLY advertised and well-known manufacturer of children's clothes has openings in New England territory for refined ladies with social contacts to sell by appointment; experience not necessary; generous commissions. MRS. WASHBURN, 838 Little Building, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Charming, sunny studio rms., newly decorated, innersprings; use kitchen; subways. Smith, 229 St. John's Pl. MA. 2-2998.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Will share comfortable, refined home; convenient; meals if desired. 8 Elm St. Phone 360-J.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th). 4-B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., single room $5. kitchen privileges, elevator; near Columbia. 502 West 113th St. (Apt. 2-A). CA. 8-3210.

SANATORIUMS

— TENACRE FOUNDATION —
A Sanatorium, offering proper nursing care and suitable environment for those seeking healing through Christian Science treatment. ALSO—Specially equipped (and authorized by the state) to care for mental cases receiving Christian Science treatment.
TENACRE FOUNDATION, PRINCETON, N. J.
Reorganized June, 1939

SITUATIONS WANTED

N. Y. C.—COUPLE, excellent, thoroughly experienced cook, managing housekeeper; CHAUFFEUR or butler; A-1 references; $150 up; Americans. AC. 2-7764.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PART-time student wishes housekeeping position with Christian Science business couple; small remuneration including room and board. Write V-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

NURSERY GOVERNESS, capable, energetic, experienced; languages; children 3 years up; household duties; references. Emmy Wildermuth, 203 W. 85th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

European Local Classified

POST WANTED

ACCOUNTANT (woman), wide business and teaching experience, desires post; accustomed having charge of office and staff; first-class references. Box W-1493, BCM/CSM London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science Church. 46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges. Recreation Room. 3acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2¼ gns. Tariff on request. O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD — ARNCOTT HALL
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel Bournemouth 3050

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) — BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite. Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH CERVIS ROAD EAST — YENTON
Modern, with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Southbourne Overcliff Drive

BOURNEMOUTH E., 80 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT PENSION
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5 WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

Tel. Liv. 3262. London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

LONDON Museum
CAMBRIDGE HOUSE 1399
12 and 13 Montague St., Russell Sq., W. C. 1. Opposite British Museum. H. and C. water and gas fires in all rooms. £3.3.0 en pension, 9/- daily 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357 For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed From 2½ gns.

LONDON: Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC 3306. Bus 24 passes.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The grace of a beautiful environment

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW—Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.; 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel Douglas 332 Telegrams Fitzotel.

England

ACCRINGTON

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

BRADFORD

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

GARDEN EQUIPMENT
Mowers from 71/6. Atco, Greens and J. P. Super Motor Mowers, Cash or Deferred Terms; Roller Mowers from 52/3; Rollers from 18/6; Stone Bird Baths from 9/11; Spades, Forks and All Garden Tools; Trellis and Square Mesh Fencing; Couch Hammocks from 59/6; Folding Shelters from 13/6; Tub Chairs from 4/6; 3 ft. 6 ins. Rustic Seats, 8/11 Everything for the Garden at Better Value Prices.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.,
Bond Street and Aldermanbury
Open Every Saturday Until 8

For 2/11 Upwards
Kendall's make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
31, Market Street, Bradford.

SPEIGHT & FELL
TAILORS
Argus Buildings, Hall-Ings, Bradford
Specialist in Gentlemen's Clothes of Quality and Distinction
Ladies' Tailored Costumes and Coats to Measure

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Gentlemen's Winter Clothing
Overcoats, Cardigans
Pullovers, Underwear, etc.
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
Hosier, Hatter and Tailor
2, Crown St. Halifax Phone 3854

HUDDERSFIELD

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
20, Kirkgate, Huddersfield.
31, Market Street, Bradford

LEEDS

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts.
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — buy
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
4, Parker Street, Liverpool.
42, Sankey Street, Warrington.
Leyland Arcade, Southport.

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Kimstonegs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats
Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

RODEX COATS
New Autumn Models
The New Rodex Models are More Charming than ever.
Beautiful Gorsian Tweeds and Lamovel Curl in a wonderful range of new Colours.
Largest Selection in Liverpool
SLOAN Ltd.
42-50 Bold Street

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliftons
CHOCOLATES
are chocolates of outstanding quality
Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district.
Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Kendall
82 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
13, Market Street, Manchester.
26, Bradshawgate, Bolton.

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers • Poster Writers
Stationers • Bookbinders, etc.
Needham Ave., Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
8d. per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
32 Milton St. and 12 Lister Gate, Nottingham.
19 St. James' St., Derby.
286 High St., Lincoln.

WIRELESS NEWS!
Today's Essential Service
Consult—"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, UNION ROAD
Phone, NOTTINGHAM 41760

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON, Ltd.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184 23185 23186 and 23128

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

HUDSON ROVER
STANDARD
WOLSELEY
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West St. Phone 25807

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
Elderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR and Branches

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

The Furnishing Galleries
AT
BROADBENTS LTD.
OF CHAPEL STREET
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

STOCKPORT

FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns; Coats, Millinery, Etc.
98, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3260

YORK

15, Coney Street, York.
83, Newborough, Scarborough.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

Scotland

EDINBURGH

COATS
Gowns
Jessie N. Mackay
Sportswear
1, Atholl Place Tel. 22761

GLASGOW

See the
FASHIONS
For the Coming Season at
TRERON'S
See the latest in style and colour . . . see the newest of designs in Coats, Frocks and Millinery . . . see the "Special value" prices which make Treron's first for fashions.
254, SAUCHIEHALL ST.
GLASGOW, C. 2

Telephone: Douglas 5141
Galloway & Lee
Jas. M. Galloway—David S. Lee
Artistic House Furnishers
335, Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow, C. 2
Specialists in Fitted Carpets
See our range of Non-Crush Curlsax Carpeting now available in five qualities from 7/11 per yard.

New Season's
FURWEAR
Attractive New Creations in Furs and Fur Garments are now being shown at
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone 2389 Douglas

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS
We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll upholstery. We hold a large and varied stock of these Chairs from
45/-
A. GARDNER & SON Ltd.
36, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C.1

MAKE THE BEST OF PRESENT COAL RATIONS!
Install a Modern Fireplace designed to give More Heat from Less Coal.
by GEO. McALPINE & SONS, Ltd.
66 Bath Street, Glasgow Tel. Doug. 0405

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

Daily Features Page

Sunbonnet Sue

Odds and Ends

Medieval Constitution
Hungary has the oldest constitution in Europe; dating from 1222.

Demand It Cold
Nitrogen "boils" at 385 degrees below zero and oxygen at 361 degrees below zero.

Anomalous
The masked booby on La Plata Island, Ecuador, shields its two eggs from the sun, thus keeping them cool instead of warm.

One Exception
With the one exception—Monterrey County, California—where the chief oriental race group consists of Filipinos—there is no county or city in the United States in which Orientals comprise more than one-tenth of the population.

Little Chauncey

"Good morning, madam! I'm working my way through kindergarten —"

Family Pride

Monitor Camera Club from Clifford M. Simon, Ames, Iowa

Daily Anecdote

His Only Enemy

When Charles E. Hughes, as Governor of New York, was beginning his heroic campaign to secure the passage of his anti-racetrack gambling bills, many of his so-called friends warned him of the violent attacks he would surely be subject to were he to adopt such a course. "The opposition will stop at nothing; they will defame your character; they will ruin you politically."

"Gentlemen," said the Governor, "there is only one man in this world who can harm Charles E. Hughes, and that man is Charles E. Hughes."

Daily Quotation

TO BE truly happy is a question of how we begin and not of how we end, of what we want and not of what we have.—R. L. STEVENSON.

Friendly Seneca

The philosopher Seneca, who lived in the dawn of the Christian Era, though an important and influential personage, made a practice of dining with his slaves.

Asked why he had challenged the customary proprieties of Rome with a practice so distasteful to its high-born citizens, Seneca replied, "With some of my slaves I dine because they are worthy of my esteem, with others that they may become so."

In Lighter Vein

Playing Safe

Mother: "Jimmy, find a switch and bring it to me."

Jimmy (returning afterward): "I couldn't find a switch, Ma, but here's a rock you can throw at me."—Labor.

The Golfer

He was awakened by a strong smell of burning. . . . A moment later, the crackling of flames mingled with a hoarse cry of "Fore!"—Short Story.

Some golfers really ought to exercise a little more self-control—Humorist.

Easy Walking

Bobby was visiting the toy department and when his turn came to talk with the clerk, he was asked: "Well, my little man, what do you want most for Christmas?"

"I want a bicycle."

"Now just why do you want a bicycle?"

"So I can sit down and walk."

Wanderlust

The quiet gentleman lived in a tenement house, occupying the flat on the top floor. That had been his home for 30 long years. He had attended strictly to his own business and his rent was paid promptly on the first of each month. Came the day, however, when the gentleman sought out his landlord.

"I'm sorry," he informed, "but I'm moving out next month."

"Where are you going?" asked the landlord.

"Across the street," announced the gentleman. "Over to that red brick house."

"You've lived here for 30 years," said the landlord, "and you've never complained about the rooms. Now, after all this time, you tell me that you're going to move across the street. Why?"

The gentleman fidgeted uncomfortably. "I really don't understand it myself," he confessed. "I guess it's the gypsy in me."

Manly Manners

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faith Renewed

Everett Daily Herald

Everett, Wash.

From Puyallup last week came a story of an aged man who desired to enter an exhibit of snake cucumbers in the competition at the Western Washington Fair. The display booths were completely taken and the superintendent in charge was just about to tell the old man that his entry wouldn't have a chance, when something made him pause. He listened to the applicant's story.

The aged exhibitor is receiving $12 a month pension and because of that, his two sons are unable to get employment on the WPA. He thought possibly his coiled cucumbers might earn him a little added money. The fair superintendent cleared space for his exhibit. The story somehow got around, and other exhibitors withdrew their snake cucumbers. The man won his badly needed prize money.

In these days when the papers are full of stories of man's greed, when nations are at one another's throats for added power, and others are rushing to get in on the blood money, it is refreshing to hear such a story as came out of Puyallup. It does much to renew one's faith in mankind.

Education

We mean by education that training in virtue from youth up which makes a man passionately desire to be a perfect citizen, knowing how to rule and to obey with justice.—Plato.

A Verse for Today . . .

LABOUR not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you.—JOHN 6:27.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby, the Social Lion*

By LE PELLEY

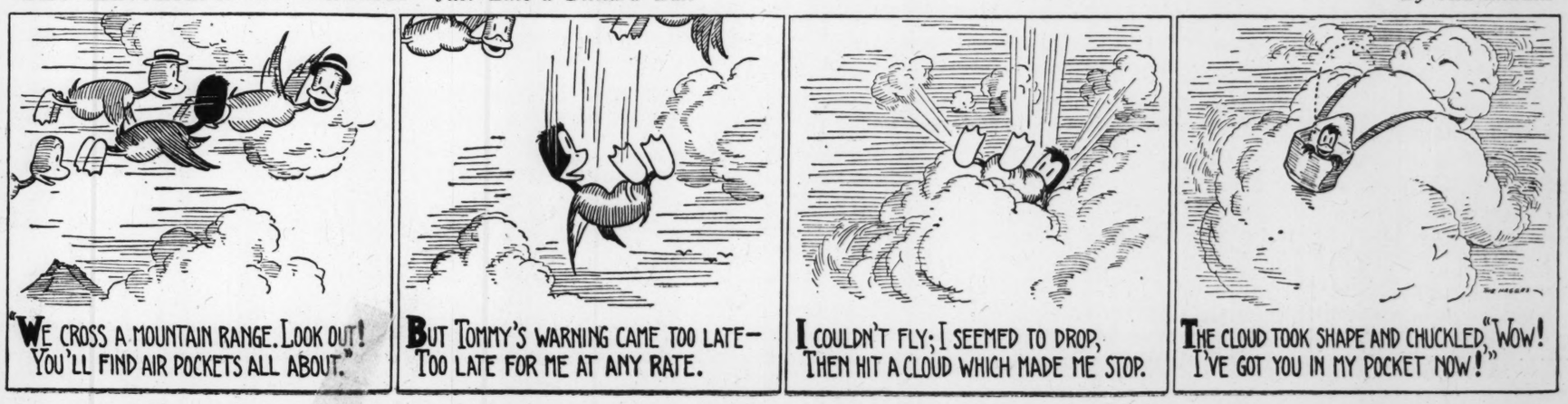
GOOD-BY, MOM..
WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
TO MARMADUKE'S HALLOWEEN PARTY
AREN'T YOU EARLY?
YES, BUT ONCE I GET THIS LION'S SUIT ON I CAN'T JUST SIT AROUND !!! GRR!
TUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE TE TUM
I HOPE A LION IS SUPPOSED TO EAT ICE CREAM AND CAKE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Whew!*

"Boy! This is a great party, isn't it?" I said to T.W. this evening. Everybody was dressed in costume and looked grand!
But, imagine my surprise when the Boss suddenly marched in with a wash tub!
"My goodness!" I wagged excitedly. "You aren't planning to give me a bath now, are you?"
He wasn't, but, whew, I certainly had some uncomfortable moments until I found it out!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just Like a Billiard Ball*

By THE HAGERS


"WE CROSS A MOUNTAIN RANGE. LOOK OUT! YOU'LL FIND AIR POCKETS ALL ABOUT."
BUT TOMMY'S WARNING CAME TOO LATE— TOO LATE FOR ME AT ANY RATE.
I COULDN'T FLY; I SEEMED TO DROP, THEN HIT A CLOUD WHICH MADE ME STOP.
THE CLOUD TOOK SHAPE AND CHUCKLED, "WOW! I'VE GOT YOU IN MY POCKET NOW!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Third Term

At the end of President Monroe's second term Thomas Jefferson rejoiced that the voluntary retirement of four Presidents at the end of their eighth year had become a precedent. He noted a growing public opinion "that the principle is salutary."

Since then usage has deepened and strengthened the precedent. The American people have given second terms to ten Presidents, but a third to none. Even men like Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge, who had only one complete term of their own, ran into the feeling against a third term. In 1880 when Roscoe Conkling and a large faction of the Republican Party tried to nominate General Grant, claiming that since he had been four years out of office the rule did not apply, rank-and-file disapproval defeated the attempt.

Never have the American people considered any man indispensable. Not Washington, not Jefferson, not Jackson. More than once the American people have insisted on "changing horses" in the middle of a swift stream of national crises and with only a few untried "dark-horse" candidates in sight. They have been willing to run certain risks rather than leave the most powerful office in the world in one man's hands for twelve years.

Repeatedly the political wisdom of the Nation has indorsed the precedent. It is not so deeply intrenched perhaps as the recognized rule by which the Supreme Court declares enactments of Congress unconstitutional, and personal or party reasons have caused some men to blow hot and cold on the no-third-term custom. But the people as a whole have been consistent and steadfast in their support of Jefferson's "principle."

We trust that consideration for the deep political instincts of the American people thus repeatedly disclosed lies behind President Roosevelt's rebuke to Secretary Wallace for saying that "the war situation obviously makes it clear that the President's talents and training are necessary to steer the country."

The White House statement declared it would have been kind of the Secretary of Agriculture to "consult the victim before he spoke." Comment has assumed that by "victim" the President meant himself. Anyone who knows the burden a President carries can understand such an appraisal. Certainly a third-term drive which so exalted personality as to place on one man the task of "keeping America out of war" would dump an intolerable load on the President.

The sharing of responsibility is one strength of democracy. It supports and safeguards the official, envigorates and enlightens the citizen. This relationship is subtly altered when a citizen leans on one personality and forgets to think for himself. In this sense he might be the "victim" who should be consulted. We need not assume that dictatorship would blossom in the United States if a President should hold office more than eight years, yet the kind of thinking which fastens on one man as indispensable has built up personal rule in other countries.

Jefferson spoke out of deep understanding of democracy when he said the principle of no third term is "salutary." The people have agreed and have upheld his confidence that if necessary they would reject any "ambitious views" which threatened a third term. The present Chief Executive has delighted to honor Jefferson. We trust that Mr. Roosevelt will pay him the tribute of imitation.

Farewell to Fairs

The year 1939 may well go down in American annals as the year when the two coasts of the continent each supported a world exposition that would do credit to any city at any time. Millions have seen and enjoyed New York's "World of Tomorrow" on Flushing Meadows or "Treasure Island" in San Francisco Bay. Both have marshaled educational exhibits from afar and contributed to an exchange and spread of cultures.

It may seem banal or even sardonic, while half the world is gripped in wars, to say that such enterprises contribute to international understanding. But the forces of human sympathy, quickened by displays of other people's arts, by the beauties of architecture and lighting effects, by respect for the products of neighbor nations' industry, and by rubbing shoulders with strangers at the entrance to the roller coaster, run deeper than diplomacy or international intrigue.

Fairs have entertained and enlightened the people, and sped commerce in their goods, for centuries. Constantly these expositions have grown larger and more magnificent. If they were not a force for bringing people together and for serving an ever-widening circle, the fairs in New York and San Francisco this year would each have drawn attendance from perhaps a single river valley instead of from the ends of the earth.

Time Marches Out

Highway engineering has reached an advance stage of research, but it is still considerably behind Norman Bel Geddes' latest proposals for express motorways that not only divide opposing traffic but segregate traffic going at different speeds in the same direction. These motorways constitute Mr. Geddes' answer to the challenge of roads being outmoded almost as soon as they are finished by automobiles now completely redesigned and re-equipped every few years.

Because the life of a road is set at a minimum of twenty years, highways of the future should be built to provide for cars that will be completely altered at least four times during that period. Under the modern tempo, the motorcar of twenty years hence will all but drive itself.

According to Mr. Geddes, speed will be controlled by the flip of a button, like tuning in the radio. Motorists will get into the 50-mile lane and push the 50-mile-an-hour button. Or the transcontinental driver will slip over into the 100-mile lane and snap the 100-mile-an-hour button. Pavements will be self-illuminating. Curves and cross traffic will be eliminated.

The Geddes plan may sound fantastic . . .

Employment in War Time

Some surprise has been expressed that during the first month of the war there was a substantial increase in unemployment in Britain.

During the year preceding the war there had been a steady improvement in employment, partly due to the intensification of work in the munitions factories; and it had been freely prophesied that with the coming of war itself the problem would no longer be that of providing jobs, but of finding enough men for essential work. Yet the figures eight days after the opening of war revealed a sudden leap upwards of unemployment; nearly 100,000 were added to the workless on the register, and many other names were not officially listed.

But analysis of the figures shows that the new unemployment was chiefly among women. There was an increase of 181,000 women and girls on the register, but an actual decrease of men by 82,000. Certain industries quickly called for more workers—among them shipbuilding, engineering, coal mining, iron and steel, and public works construction. But other classes of workers instantly found themselves without jobs, such as persons engaged in hotels, entertainments, dressmaking, shop assistance, tailoring, and printing.

What happened after September 3 throughout Britain was a violent switch-over from one kind of social life to another. The holidays at the pleasure-resorts abruptly ceased. The theaters and cinemas shut down. The evacuation of large numbers of persons from vulnerable cities to the country had the effect for a time of suspending innumerable activities in London and other towns, with loss of livelihood to those normally engaged in them.

When the effects of the first dislocation are over the British people doubtless will have sorted themselves out and fitted themselves into a new routine. Soon the ever-increasing needs of all sorts of services demanded by the war will draw into employment those temporarily thrown out, and the predictions of the economists that there will not be enough workers to go round may be fulfilled. But there may be one important difference between the peace and the war economy; under the latter more and more persons will be in the employ of the State, fewer and fewer in private business. War conditions, with their State service and State control, obviously lead to a system akin to that of so-called "State Socialism."

Maginot and poilu blue, trench brown, plane gray and legion red are the dominating colors in dress today. How about some peace white or friendship green?

The Bookshelf

Constitutional Guarantees

Some years ago, in a community of the Middle West, a transplanted Yankee farmer enumerated what he regarded as his superior qualifications as a juror. He had never, he said, sought to be excused when called, always patriotically and willingly rendering the service demanded. It was his pardonable boast that in twenty years of his devotion to a commandable hobby, he had "never lost a case." It was he who, from the depths of his experience and the vantage point of long observation, propounded the theory, the soundness of which he did not doubt, that laymen rather than lawyers were best qualified to sit as judges and magistrates. The layman could be depended upon, he insisted, to render sensible rather than legalistic opinions and decisions.

* * *

In his new book, THE PROBLEMS OF THE CONSTITUTION (New York: Longmans Green, $2.50), Edward Jerome seeks to clarify, perhaps without endeavoring to defend, a not entirely novel theory that a present great need in the United States is for a logical rather than a purely legalistic interpretation of constitutional guarantees. These guarantees, he insists, are easily ascertainable if the Constitution is regarded and accepted as inflexible. It is such a document in the view of the citizen who cherishes and seeks to safeguard and protect his rights, privileges and immunities, but not always, if ever, in that of the statesman, politician, or group or minority leader determined upon changes.

Mr. Jerome graphically arrays the opposing schools of thought. On one side is the school committed to rigidity and establishment. Those of this school oppose interpretations or amendments which attack or tend to destroy some right, privilege or immunity guaranteed by the Constitution. On the other side, he finds those whom he classifies as proponents and advocates of constitutional political theories. We must, he insists, separate constitutional law from constitutional politics.

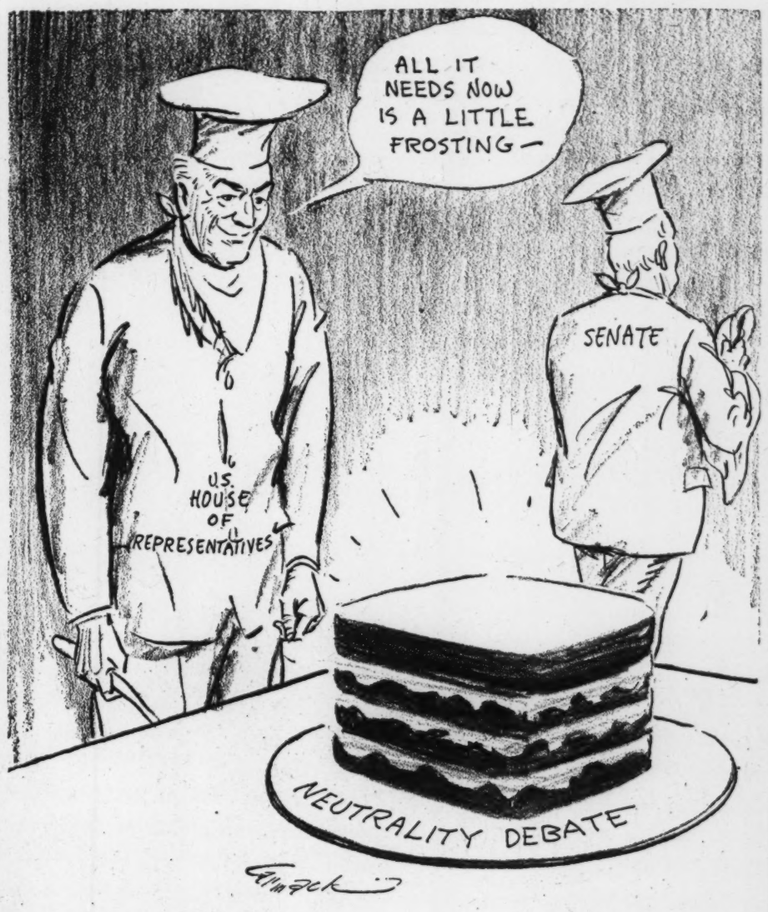
* * *

Mr. Jerome discusses interestingly and without apparent prejudice some of the more recent decisions of the Supreme Court in attempting to clarify, limit, expand, or justify enacted laws affecting individual or collective rights. He finds, due to the conflicting decisions in construing the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Labor Relations Act, that confusion exists. For a long time, he says, the theory of the Constitution that prevailed in politics had the effect of denying powers to the national Government, but now the political theory that prevails has an effect in law that erroneously grants powers to the Government.

The layman, although he may be inclined to feel flattered as he reads, will not get, at first, as much from the book as the reader who has given some previous thought and study to the subject. The author has contributed generously to a discussion of fundamentals. His conclusions are, in the main, important if we are all to keep before us the chief objective—human freedom and the protection of inalienable human rights.

F. L. P.

Almost Finished



I Lead a Dog's Life

Before I bought a dog, getting up early in the morning to be at the office on time was a complicated affair. To coax myself out of bed, I hid a pair of alarm clocks in various inaccessible places such as the farthest corner of the closet or the top of a chandelier. Often I instructed the telephone operator to call and keep calling until I got up and answered the phone. My office superiors shook their heads wisely and said that I certainly led myself a dog's life. In spite of all precautions I always managed to be late.

Since I bought the dog, things have changed. It all begins with eating a sketchy breakfast at 7 in the morning, and galloping several flights of stairs down to the street to chart a devious course with my pet's leash persistently around my ankles. On our itinerary we skirt uniformed doormen who peer out at us suspiciously as we pass under the sacred canopy; dodge park men who give out tickets for walking on the grass. And again my office superiors shake their wise heads and say that I lead myself a dog's life. They see no fun in getting up at 7 and putting in three miles daily for the sake of your pet's good humor and in chores like combing, brushing, and washing a dog—chores that give you a forearm too robust for an evening dress.

* * *

I shall not deny that six months of walking a dog up hill and down dale with a steady forty-pound tug on the leash will give one the endurance of a wrestler, and that the agility of a fireman is required during one's pet's petulant puppyhood days. Still, all those who pronounce a dog in the city a liability and a nuisance know nothing of the joy of returning home to be greeted with a lick of warm tongue against one's hand. They know less of long winter evenings with one's dog thumping his tail before a fireplace; of leisurely walks along the river with the towers of Manhattan great bars of gold in the distance; of the hours of dusk when one sits on the park bench, dog at one's side, watching the slow sail of clouds along a horizon that is like a garish postcard, all pink and smoky blue. They know nothing of a thousand amenities that make dog-walking a jolly sport replete with curious incident, unexpected encounter, hidden adventure.

Never would I entrust my pet to a professional dog-walker. That would be more than just betraying his trust. It would be a profanation of a noble art. For amateur dog-walking, like any other sport, is an art. And like any art, it offers a liberal education of sorts.

One learns to judge distances with uncanny accuracy; gains intimate knowledge of the neighborhood landmarks. Whereas before I could distinguish dogs only by sizes and colors, I now roll off my tongue such names as Afghans, Sealyhams, and Kerry blues. And then, of course, there are always dog stories.

* * *

We have all heard anglers' yarns. Dog-walkers' stories have them beaten a mile. I have heard of dogs that had rescued their masters from rivers, gas-filled kitchens, and burning rooftops. Of dogs that would allow a burglar in the house, then refuse to let him out until the arrival of their masters, and eventually of police.

This morning I arose especially early, determined not to be late to the office. In the park I met Fritzl, the refugee German dachshund. Fritzl's master told me of how Fritzl helped him to get back into the apartment after he had locked himself out. Obeying his master's orders, Fritzl fetched the correct key from the gray suit in the closet, and obediently pushed it under the door and onto the landing where his master was waiting.

I could have heard more of Fritzl's exploits, but I took my leave in order to be at the office on time. As I entered, my head high, my watch fifteen minutes to the hour, my superior eyed me dourly.

"Can't see how you girls do it," he growled. "Out every evening and up every morning at the crack o' dawn. You modern girls certainly lead yourselves a dog's life."

All of which goes to show that no Boss really cares whether you buy yourself a dog or hide your alarm clock atop a chandelier.

TAMARA ANDREEVA

North . . South . . East . . West

Freeing the Air Channels

By Frank L. Perrin

Following the hearings in Washington recently at which Mayor F. H. La Guardia and President Walter S. Lemmon of Boston's short-wave radio station WRUL appeared, action is awaited which may release educational radiocast programs to a greatly enlarged audience. The hearing was upon a petition from the New York Mayor urging upon the Federal Communications Commission the wisdom of authorizing the rebroadcasting by any station of non-commercial educational programs emanating from Station WRUL, or from any non-profit station similarly sponsored and conducted within the limits of the United States.

At first glance, and to those not aware of the rulings already imposed, it would appear that nothing should prevent such free redistribution or rebroadcasting. But until now it has been required that the simultaneous reproduction of radiocast programs is possible only when these are transmitted by wire from the point of origin directly, or through relaying devices similarly controlled. This regulation, in the case of non-commercial programs, has made their wide distribution, except to short-wave receiving sets, impractical if not indeed impossible.

Of course, the proposed change in rules and the lifting of the inhibitions now imposed is not favored by the proprietors of existing wire transmission lines. These companies for years have enjoyed a profitable monopoly of the business. And so far as commercial programs are concerned the public indicates no interest and offers no advice. The advertiser pays, and the listener tunes in or tunes out as he or she sees fit. But the continuity of otherwise interesting or entertaining programs seems forever to be broken by the insistent spellbinder of the sponsor who has something to sell or something to give away in return for something already sold.

* * *

A decade ago, before the improvements made in transmission and reception, the proposal made in behalf of wider free distribution of non-commercial programs would not have been urged or regarded seriously. But now, through such stations as WRUL, for instance, it is possible to reach the people of all sections of the country, and to offer to local stations thousands of miles from the point of origin, entertaining and enlightening programs not available by the use of ordinary long-wave receiving sets.

A reasonable view of the matter would convince one that the opposition offered by the wire transmitting companies, except as it is designed to keep the door closed against future innovations, is not entirely reasonable. There is no present possibility that any non-commercial or non-profit radio station would ever find it practical to pay the tolls charged for mechanical transmission to the thousands of small stations which would gladly avail themselves of the programs offered. There is, of course, the probability that many stations, both large and small, will eventually eliminate from their programs those less desirable commercial features for which they serve as distributors without profit, when it is made possible for them to please their patrons by reproducing, without cost, programs of greater educational value.

* * *

It is this possibility of future money losses, no doubt, that prompts the opposition which Mayor La Guardia and the sponsors of WRUL are seeking to overcome. Wisdom, it would seem, should dictate, even in the face of future financial losses, a more considerate attitude on the part of the opponents of the plan. Despite the general excellence of the programs now most widely offered, there is, undeniably, increasing dissatisfaction because of the too persistent "plugging" by ambitious and aggressive sponsors. Dials are turned off or the volume of sound is often reduced until the salesman, no matter how ingenious or clever he may be, has "spoken his piece" and retired temporarily to the background. Half the sales talk, it may be, would sell twice the volume of the products offered.

The plan proposed would eventually make available to hundreds of American colleges, thousands of American schools, and millions of American homes, a service not now universally available. The station in whose behalf the sponsors of the plan are working is not the only one whose facilities would thus be made available. There should be no monopoly of the air.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The Neutral Concept of War

Europe has not slipped from a state of peace into a state of war, but from the mental and spiritual stage of war into its munitions stage—the frightfulness of the *former* being impossible to exaggerate. Let us first see just what has happened.

And then as to *how* it happened, that we may measure our own danger. Tourists arriving on crowded ships from Europe, aliens lately escaped from totalitarian countries say, "Thank God for America." We hug to ourselves the comfortable thought that at least we are not at war. Are we not? Let us be very sure about it. Consider the long initial stage of conflict in Europe—how far have we entered into that? To the extent that we have anger or fear—yes, to the extent that we shout *for* neutrality or *against* it in hope of helping or hurting one or another nation—*to that extent* war already has come among us, for so it came to Europe. The primary question for us is not whether we will get into the war, but whether we will let the war get into us. Negative conceptions of peace as merely a state of unexploded bombs must make way for something *far more positive.*

If we understand that Europe did not have peace and therefore could not lose it; that war is mental before it is military, and that our danger point is *there,* we shall have the matter fairly well in hand.—Excerpt from broadcast address by W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company.

The Wide Horizon

British Africa in the War

By E. C. Cotes

LONDON

All British Africa, from Cape Town to Nairobi, is preparing to play its part in the war on the side of Britain. The entire resources of its 60,000,000 people inhabiting 4,652,000 square miles of territory have been put at the disposal of the motherland. The white community of this vast area numbers in all about 3,500,000, of whom more than half are in the Union of South Africa.

Within a week of Britain's entering the war the majority of those of European descent in the Union of South Africa—Netherlanders as well as British—had rallied under Gen. Jan Christian Smuts to the active support of Britain and France.

Effective arrangements have already been made for denying these British territories to all enemy action. Individual recruits from plantations, mines, and farms, are also hurrying in large numbers to the United Kingdom to join the fighting forces of the Crown. The experience of these men in responsible control of African labor renders them some of the finest of raw material in the world for officers, especially in the air.

Organized contingents may follow in some cases but African Europeans generally feel that their first task is to assure defense at home. "Our primary duty," General Smuts said at Cape Town on September 7, "is to place our own defenses in the highest state of efficiency and we can best serve the cause for which we stand by so surveying our national resources as to render the Union safe against any inroads from the enemy. . . . It is for the Union to give its physical support to our friends and allies in all questions of trade, shipping, and finance. We shall maintain in the fullest sense the Simonstown agreement to insure the defenses of Simonstown and the free entry of British warships on all their occasions."

This is especially important now that, owing to danger in the Mediterranean the value to British trade of the Cape route to the Orient has greatly increased in significance.

* * *

The Simonstown agreement, referred to by General Smuts, was one entered into with Britain in 1924. It provided for the conversion of Simonstown Bay, some 20 miles from Cape Town, into a naval base comparable in strength to Singapore and Gibraltar. Its equipment includes what claims to be the biggest floating dock in the world.

Shore defense works have been set up meanwhile at Cape Town, Durban, and other South African ports on a scale sufficient to safeguard the chief harbors against attack from any naval forces at all likely to be thrown against them. A well-motorized land force has also been developed with modern airplanes and tanks in such numbers as to render at least highly precarious any enemy attempt to invade South Africa over any of its land frontiers. This force is almost entirely self-contained.

In 1937 the South African Government took a census of that Dominion's essential war supplies. It also set up a munitions factory at Pretoria. There are, besides, clothing and boot factories organized for war purposes. Iron and steel works provide raw materials for armaments. There are reserves of coal and motor fuel. Crude oil has been stored in large quantities, 1,000 pilots for airplanes were in training in South Africa so long ago as 1936 and that number has since then been materially increased. The Cape Town docks for commercial vessels have been enlarged. Air squadrons equipped with Hawker Fury bombers have been formed. The troops include corps with Bren guns, also anti-tank battalions. Military airdromes have been built. In May, 1939, South Africa started a compulsory national register and in four weeks 70,000 citizens enrolled for emergency service.

Liability to render national service is part of the life of every South African European boy who reaches the age of 17 years. There is thus a trained reserve of men able at any moment to spring to arms.

A good deal of the organization now existing dates from three years ago when Mr. Oswald Pirow, South African Minister of Defense, visited England and discussed with the British Government the whole problem of Africa's military position as affected by Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. Mr. Pirow then proposed an arrangement whereby African defense measures including those for Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Uganda should be shared between Britain and the Union. The one was to guard the scas and the other the land frontiers. "If," Mr. Pirow said, "Great Britain's frontier is on the Rhine, that of South Africa is on the Congo River."

* * *

Since then other British territories in Africa have taken defense action on their own account.

In Southern Rhodesia Mr. R. C. Tredgold, the Minister of Defense, on January 26, 1939, issued a call for volunteers to train for service outside the colony. This is additional to existing liability to compulsory training for young men in that colony's territorial force. There has been good response and supplies of arms and equipment have been accumulated.

In Northern Rhodesia, similar action has been taken. And an emergency session of the Legislative Council of that territory in August, 1939, decided to organize defense through its reserve of special constables.

In Tanganyika, in April, 1939, Sir Mark Young, British Governor, called for additional volunteers for the King's African Rifles. Measures were also taken to form a Volunteer Naval Defense Force at Dar-es-Salaam. The following month an official statement announced Government preparations to assume control of all state activities for defense purposes.

A conference held at Bulawayo in March, 1939, decided to found an Africa Defense Federation including the Southwest Africa Association and the Tanganyika League. This was especially to oppose reversion to Germany of any territory whatever in the South African continent.

All this is only a beginning, though a notable one. For African Africa is also awakening and its sympathies, like those of the considerable Indian and Arab elements in it, are in substantial accord with those of the white men who are in control.